"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

# THE CITIZEN.

VOL. XV. NO. 2. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1896.—FIFTEENTH YEAR. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BRITAIN'S BOOMERANG.

**Grattan's Prophecy. "What You Trample On in Europe Will Sting You in America." Nearly Fulfilled.**

**The Bitter Cup of Humiliation Held to the Lips of England by the United States.**

*(United Ireland, Dec. 28).*

"What you trample on in Europe," said Henry Grattan on one occasion in the English house of commons, referring to Ireland, "will sting you in America." In the London Times of Thursday last Mr. Monton Frewin, a prominent American, is reported to have declared, with reference to the dispute between England and the United States, that the Republicans support the government in their attitude because "it would be of no avail for the president to gather in a solid Irish vote by an ultimatum to Great Britain." From the point of view of the Irish Nationalist no conceivable commentary on the assumption by the Unionist party that the late election killed the Irish movement for legislative independence, could be so appropriate or so timely as the present diplomatic relations of the United States and her so-called mother country. We have repeatedly stated in these columns that the chances of settling the Irish question by diplomacy or war are just as good, in face of the armed condition of the nations of the world, as the chances of Irish rhetoric on Irish platforms and "walking the lobbies" at Westminster. Today we say that the chances are better, and Thursday better still. Whether we say the end of the present complications, there can be no doubt that President Cleveland's message has created a chasm of Irish feeling between England and America which no Mr. Stends and no Mr. Carnegies will ever bridge with anything but cannon. There has nearly always been an anti-English sentiment in the United States, but it is a very extraordinary fact—and it is a fact that has been noted by Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer—that during the last few years this anti-English sentiment has become of the most definite and pronounced character. Perhaps no better illustration of this circumstance could be given than the following extract from a letter received by the present writer of a paper from a prominent literary man in Boston:

"I need hardly say," he writes, "that I could bear any calamity, even the greatest, that could befall England, with a touching resignation to the Divine Will. If I saw any likelihood of that consummation, through any agency, it would have my hearty sympathy and support. Our British cousins have not much sympathy here at present, thanks partly to the conduct of Lord Beaconsfield and his backers, and largely to the British trespasses at Corinto, Venezuela and Alaska. The people are sick of British hypocrisy, and, let his critics say what they will, Senator Chandler spoke for more than three-fourths of native American Northerners, as Gen. Longstreet speaks for all Southerners, when he says that we have got to give England a third Anglo-Saxon licking before we can live at peace with her again. Our naval officers especially hate and despise the Englishman, and would enjoy nothing better than an encore of 1812."

The letter from which this very significant extract is taken was written on Oct. 31, six weeks before Mr. Cleveland sent his historic message to congress, so that we may take it as giving a cooheaded view of the attitude of Americans towards England. Now, it is a peculiar fact that in all the columns and columns of comment which have appeared in the English papers on the crisis during the last few days not a single reference has been made to the Irish-American influences. That the Times understands and appreciates that influence, notwithstanding its editorial silence, is plain from a leading article given in its news columns to the statement of Mr. Frewin, quoted above. It is plainer still from an article which appeared in its columns on May 1, 1895. That article the Times would like to forget, no doubt, but as its spiteus to the present situation is so beautiful and so supreme we really must quote it for the benefit of all concerned, including Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury, and even the prophetic Times itself:

"Ireland (said the Times) will become altogether English, and the United States Republic altogether Irish . . . The Irish may come when Ireland will be no more Celtic than the Lowlands of Scotland are Saxon, the Eastern counties Danish, Cornwall Phoenician, or Ireland itself Milesian or Spanish, and we will then be again an Ireland, but a colossal Ireland, and an Ireland placed in the New World. We shall only have pushed the Celt westwards; reasing for the future to be imprisoned between the Rockies and the Shannon, he will spread from New York to San Francisco. . . . *We need gird our loins to encounter the Nemesis of seven centuries of misgovernment.* To the end of time a hundred millions of people, spread over the largest habitable area in the world, and confronting us everywhere by sea and by land, will remember that their forefathers paid tithes to the Protestant clergy, rent to absentee landlords, and a forced obedience to the laws which those had made. . . . *And even though the rearward evil were to forget and forgive, that will not prevent the sure development of an intractable race, and the introduction of intractable elements into the character of the great American nation. It will be more than half Celtic.* Doubtless the Saxon, Danish, French, German, African and indeterminate elements will be found in it; *but the preponderating race of all will be that one which has stamped the climax of its perfection and its glory on the banks of the Seine, and which has been subjugated into the deepest abyss of degradation and despair on the western coast of Ireland.* No we shall have nourished and brought up, by us at home, a power which is called to rule over the New World, to extend its influence over both the oceans, and to become the master of the entire hemisphere. This New World is the last and final home of the Celtic race.

Two comments, above all others, are called for on this tremendous double prophecy, namely, that the bitter gall of it has proved to be just as false as the second portion of it has proved to be true. Ireland has not become altogether English." Nay, on the contrary, the Irishism of Ireland is, after the very lowest computation, ten times as strong as it was on May 4, 1895. On the other hand, what better evidence of the better proof, that the prognostication of the Times that "intractable" race influences in American life would "develop an intractable race," and "introduce intractable elements into the character of the great American nation," was justified, or that it was justified in the present position of affairs? "Intractable race"—it is a good phrase. Indeed, we like it mightily. A nation which, by dint of a na ority at Westminster is, no doubt, fast losing the Celtic blood and "an intractable race" in the United States is worth twenty of it. "The Famine," said Mr. Arthur Moore, in the Irish house of commons on June 4, 1880, "as he plumbed for justice in Ireland, "the Famine was followed by the great emigration and the wholesale eviction—*a chapter of which we have not come to the last page.*" Mr. Morley's appeal was received with laughter, although the threat was laughed at. They laugh best who laugh last. Yet Mr. Morley spoke well, for the last page of the Famine chapter has yet to be turned over. Ireland itself is nearly empty today, and she could to turn it over with the words of peace, but her words of peace were scorned and contemned; and will to some day soon, if she has to turn it over with the bayonets of the Irish will lie with the men who in 1880 refused the olive branch held out by the Irish leader on behalf of a united Ireland. The last page of that chapter, however, is turned over at long last to the infinite relief of the Irish people.

"A chapter of which we have not yet come to the last page. Mr. Morley did not understand the Irish people as well as he might, but he grasped one aspect of the Irish question created by the Great Clearances. "That was a dismemberment and a disgrace," he declared in the speech from which we have already quoted, "and for more than a quarter of the globe an enemy to your rule. That is the most important of all the changes, because the growth of Ireland across the seas has given the Irish at home a new position, a new hope, a new power, and a command of material resources, of which O'Connell never dreamed." It is glorious, indeed. Let not Englishmen lay the flattering unction to their souls that the disgrace which have been divided during the last few years in a constitutional struggle, they may successfully be allied in a great national emergency such as that created by the message of President Cleveland. Just such an emergency visited the disunited Irish nation in 1780. God knows it was no easy thing for the Protestant Catholics of Ireland to throw in their lot with the domineering Protestants of the parliament which had carried out the Penal laws; but when the touchstone of nationality was put to them, when it became a question of Ireland's freedom against a question of sectarian strife, the Catholics of Ireland rushed to the standards of the volunteers, and we won the parliament of 1782. It is to be again. And if the English Unionist party has espoused our interests in the English liberal who has betrayed them, thinks otherwise, let him consult the Nationalist opinion of the Protestants of Ireland during the last week. Will he find comfort in them? Not in Ulster, Great Britain, of all shades of opinion, is unanimous in support of the premier. Is it unanimous in support of the Irish press? We invite the average sensible Englishman to read between the lines, and to say if it is not an attitude of the supremest satisfaction. We have not yet begun to speak, can be united in a great crisis for their country, so, too, can Irishmen. The answer to the reference will, no doubt, be persevered in by the thoughtless and by the men of the United and inevitable sentiment from Cape Clear to the cliffs of Antrim.

And Ireland brings to the statements which are appearing in the British press now almost every day, to the effect that the people of the British dominions are united to a man in support of Lord Salisbury, the answer already referred to the Nationalist opinion in Ireland. What about the Irish in England? Surely Englishmen are not so foolish as to think that the Irish in England are not sympathizing with or support the government? And the Irish in Canada—what of them? The St. John Globe declares that Canada must prepare for an armed invasion, and the Montreal Star that "there is enough courage and spirit in the Canadian people to enable them to meet an emergency." But again, we ask, what about the Irish in Canada? Will not they, too, remember in the day of trial for England and for her great dependency, that "their forefathers paid tithes to the Protestant clergy, rent to absentee landlords, and a forced obedience to the laws which those had made."

*And even though the rearward evil were to forget and forgive, that will not prevent the sure development of an intractable race, and the introduction of intractable elements into the character of the great American nation. It will be more than half Celtic.* Doubtless the Saxon, Danish, French, German, African and indeterminate elements will be found in it; *but the preponderating race of all will be that one which has stamped the climax of its perfection and its glory on the banks of the Seine, and which has been subjugated into the deepest abyss of degradation and despair on the western coast of Ireland.* No we shall have nourished and brought up, by us at home, a power which is called to rule over the New World, to extend its influence over both the oceans, and to become the master of the entire hemisphere. This New World is the last and final home of the Celtic race.

Two comments, above all others, are called for on this tremendous double prophecy, namely, that the bitter gall of it has proved to be just as false as the second portion of it has proved to be true. Ireland has not become altogether English." Nay, on the contrary, the Irishism of Ireland is, after the very lowest computation, ten times as strong as it was on May 4, 1895. On the other hand, what better evidence of the better proof, that the prognostication of the Times that "intractable" race influences in American life would "develop an intractable race," and "introduce intractable elements into the character of the great American nation," was justified, or that it was justified in the present position of affairs? "Intractable race"—it is a good phrase. Indeed, we like it mightily. A nation which, by dint of a na ority at Westminster is, no doubt, fast losing the Celtic blood and "an intractable race" in the United States is worth twenty of it. "The Famine," said Mr. Arthur Moore, in the Irish house of commons on June 4, 1880, "as he plumbed for justice in Ireland, "the Famine was followed by the great emigration and the wholesale eviction—*a chapter of which we have not come to the last page.*" Mr. Morley's appeal was received with laughter, although the threat was laughed at. They laugh best who laugh last. Yet Mr. Morley spoke well, for the last page of the Famine chapter has yet to be turned over. Ireland itself is nearly empty today, and she could to turn it over with the words of peace, but her words of peace were scorned and contemned; and will to some day soon, if she has to turn it over with the bayonets of the Irish will lie with the men who in 1880 refused the olive branch held out by the Irish leader on behalf of a united Ireland. The last page of that chapter, however, is turned over at long last to the infinite relief of the Irish people.

"A chapter of which we have not yet come to the last page. Mr. Morley did not understand the Irish people as well as he might, but he grasped one aspect of the Irish question created by the Great Clearances. "That was a dismemberment and a disgrace," he declared in the speech from which we have already quoted, "and for more than a quarter of the globe an enemy to your rule. That is the most important of all the changes, because the growth of Ireland across the seas has given the Irish at home a new position, a new hope, a new power, and a command of material resources, of which O'Connell never dreamed." It is glorious, indeed. Let not Englishmen lay the flattering unction to their souls that the disgrace which have been divided during the last few years in a constitutional struggle, they may successfully be allied in a great national emergency such as that created by the message of President Cleveland. Just such an emergency visited the disunited Irish nation in 1780. God knows it was no easy thing for the Protestant Catholics of Ireland to throw in their lot with the domineering Protestants of the parliament which had carried out the Penal laws; but when the touchstone of nationality was put to them, when it became a question of Ireland's freedom against a question of sectarian strife, the Catholics of Ireland rushed to the standards of the volunteers, and we won the parliament of 1782. It is to be again. And if the English Unionist party has espoused our interests in the English liberal who has betrayed them, thinks otherwise, let him consult the Nationalist opinion of the Protestants of Ireland during the last week. Will he find comfort in them? Not in Ulster, Great Britain, of all shades of opinion, is unanimous in support of the premier. Is it unanimous in support of the Irish press? We invite the average sensible Englishman to read between the lines, and to say if it is not an attitude of the supremest satisfaction. We have not yet begun to speak, can be united in a great crisis for their country, so, too, can Irishmen. The answer to the reference will, no doubt, be persevered in by the thoughtless and by the men of the United and inevitable sentiment from Cape Clear to the cliffs of Antrim.

And Ireland brings to the statements which are appearing in the British press now almost every day, to the effect that the people of the British dominions are united to a man in support of Lord Salisbury, the answer already referred to the Nationalist opinion in Ireland. What about the Irish in England? Surely Englishmen are not so foolish as to think that the Irish in England are not sympathizing with or support the government? And the Irish in Canada—what of them? The St. John Globe declares that Canada must prepare for an armed invasion, and the Montreal Star that "there is enough courage and spirit in the Canadian people to enable them to meet an emergency." But again, we ask, what about the Irish in Canada? Will not they, too, remember in the day of trial for England and for her great dependency, that "their forefathers paid tithes to the Protestant clergy, rent to absentee landlords, and a forced obedience to the laws which those had made?" Will they forget '47? Will they forget that, in the words of the official report of the Montreal Emigrant Society of the time, "from Grosse Island, the great channel-house of victimized humanity, up to Port Sarnia, and along the borders of our magnificent river, upon the shores of Lake Ontario and Erie—wherever the tide of emigration has extended —are to be found the final resting-places of the sons and daughters of Erin; one unbroken chain of graves, where copse fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, in one commingled heap, without a tear bedewing the soil, or a stone marking the spot?" We shall see.

In any case, Ireland now stands out, and stands up, in her proper and rightful place in the community of nations and of peoples. There may not be war. But war or no war, the opportunity has come when the people of Ireland at home, and the sons and daughters of Ireland abroad, can show to England that when she rejected the moderate claims of this country for constitutional liberty, she was guilty of a crime of unspeakable enormity, that she risked her status as a great empire, and even, perhaps, in the long run, her very existence as a nation.

FOR THE CITIZEN.

### GET YOUR GUNS.

[Air: "The Shan Van Vocht."]

Oh the war, my boys, is coming—
Get your guns, get your guns,
Oh the war, my boys, is coming,
Get your guns, get your guns;
Oh the war, my boys, is coming,
It will set the world a-humming,
Ho! for fighting, drilling, shooting—
Get your guns, get your guns!

Oh, we'll tame the Lion's pride—
Get your guns, get your guns,
Oh, we'll tame the Lion's pride—
Get your guns, get your guns;
Oh! we'll tame the Lion's pride,
And his growling we'll deride
And perforpie his hide—
Get your guns, get your guns!

Oh, we'll pay no more—
Get your guns, get your guns,
Oh, we'll use the pike no more—
Get your guns, get your guns;
Though the pike our fathers bore,
By the Barrow, Bann and Nore,
Let the mighty cannon roar—
Get your guns, get your guns!

And we'll knock the horns off Bull—
Get your guns, get your guns,
And we'll knock the horns off Bull,
Get your guns, get your guns;
Oh, we'll knock the horns off Bull,
Make a target of his skull,
With our rifles fill his bull—
Get your guns, get your guns.

Oh, we'll humble England's might—
Get your guns, get your guns,
Oh, we'll humble England's might—
Get your guns, get your guns;
Oh, we'll humble England's might,
Emmet's epitaph we'll write
In the blaze of Freedom's light—
Get your guns, get your guns!

P. T. M'G.

**Irish Employment Bureau Meeting.**

The board of directors of the Employment Association of the United Irish Societies will meet in Room 10, No. 8 Clark street, at 8 p.m., on Wednesday, Jan. 15.

### ECLIPSES THEM ALL.

**33 1-2 Hours From Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla.**

The Monon Route, with its customary enterprise, has put on a new fast train that makes the run between Chicago and Jacksonville in 35½ hours. This train is composed of elegant Pullman perfected safety ventilated, open and compartment sleepers, including drawing-room and buffet sleepers, as well as comfortable day coaches, with Monon celebrated high-back seats. This train leaves Chicago daily at 6:32 p.m., arriving at Cincinnati next morning at 7:30; Chattanooga, 5:25 p.m.; Atlanta, 10:45 p.m.; reaching Jacksonville at 8:20 the second morning, in ample time to make connection with all lines for points in Central and Southern Florida. This is the only through sleeper by any line between Chicago and Florida. FRANK J. REED, General Passenger Agent, Monon Route, Chicago. H. W. SESSIONS, N. W. Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Great Reduction in Time to California.**

Once more the Northwestern Line has reduced the time of its famous overland trains, and the Journey from Chicago to California via this popular route is now made in the marvelously short time of three days. Palace drawing-room sleeping cars leave Chicago daily, and run through to San Francisco without change, les without change, and all meals en route are served in dining cars only. The Nationalist opinion in Ireland. What about the Irish in England? Surely Englishmen are not so foolish as to think that the Irish in England are not sympathizing with or support the government? And the Irish in Canada—what of them? The St. John Globe declares that Canada must prepare for an armed invasion, and the Montreal Star that "there is enough courage and spirit in the Canadian people to enable them to meet an emergency." But again, we ask, what about the Irish in Canada? Will not they, too, remember in the day of trial for England and for her great dependency, that "their forefathers paid tithes to the Protestant clergy, rent to absentee landlords, and a forced obedience to the laws which those had made?" Will they forget '47? Will they forget

For the new Irish National Alliance of Lapel Button, write to JOHN BERGIN, 228 South Halsted street, Chicago.

## THE NEW MOVEMENT.

**Enemies and Conditions That Surround England, and That Must be Taken Into Account, by the Irish National Alliance.**

**How Great Britain Stopped Russia at the Gates of Constantinople, and How the Bear Meditates Vengeance On the Lion.**

BY A. L. MORRISON.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Under the Sultan there are only about ten to fifteen million Mahomedans, and these would speedily be disposed of, but that would only be a beginning. There are several hundred millions of Mahomedans scattered all over India, from Cape Comorin to the Hindu Kush, thence across those awful mountains to Afghanistan, Persia, Turkestan to China, Thibet and all the trackless deserts of Arabia. The great majority of these barbarians look up to the Sultan as their spiritual chief, whose call they are bound to obey for a holy war, and this solitary obligation is driven to the last extremity a holy war will be preached, calling all the sons of Islam to the field, and wherever that appeal reaches them they are bound to respond, and they will be by millions in defense of Allah and his vicegerent, the Sultan. What then would England's 200,000 soldiers and subjects in India amount to in the midst of 200,000,000 raging fanatics who would court death as an open gate to the Prophet's Paradise? The Sikh and Sepoy rebellions would be mere holiday recreations compared to such an upheaval as this. Who can tell where and when a new Tamerlane or Zenghis Khan would arise and again sweep India with fire and sword and wholesale devastation until, as of yore, the Ganges would run red with the blood of the enemies of the Prophet.

Whoever believes that the dismemberment of the Turkish empire would begin and end in the few provinces around the Sea of Marmora and the Euxine shows utter ignorance of Mahommedan history and nature. No event, since Austerlitz and Jena, would begin to compare with it in wide-spread and far-reaching consequences. Notwithstanding the imminency of the present danger it may be, it will be staved off if possible, but it must come sooner or later. What could the Irish race do then; nay, what can it do now? As I have already stated I have no plans which can, if adopted and carried out with that earnestness which ought to rule our motives, render England unable to enter on any holy crusade or war. Her greatest and most urgent necessities are men and money, in great numbers and vast quantities. With these she is powerful; without these she is at the mercy of her weakest enemy. The principal source of her supply of men is Ireland. To our deep disgrace and lasting shame be it spoken, Irishmen fought England's battles all over the world. Every field in Europe, from Dunkirk to Belgrade, in which she has been engaged in modern times is red with blood. Had not her battalions been recruited with Irish soldiers at Badajos Vimiera, Vittoria and Ciudad Rodrigo, would have driven Wellesley out of Spain. If the Enniskillens, horse and foot, the Connaught Rangers, the Royal Irish and all their countrymen had remained at home England's power would have been shattered at Waterloo and Napoleon would not have died a lonely exile at St. Helena.

Irishmen have helped England to conquer the Sikhs, the Sepoys, the Zulus, the Kaffirs, the Abyssinians, and the Egyptians, and Irish valor has been dyed up on the arid banks of the blue Nile, where Emund O'Donovan sacrificed his life in seeking life, when the wild fastnesses of the Soudan, like the simoon of their native deserts, overwhelmed Wolseley and English veterans. Irish sailors have manned England's pirate ships and maintained her sway on the high seas from the Equator to the Pole, and for ages Irish valor has been wickedly wasted, tries and peoples ever injured or offended the Irish people. Assuredly not. Then if follows that without cause, of their own volition and without being scripted into the enemy's ranks and compelled to fight for masters, the tyrants of England's slaves, and at the same time were forced to wear the chain and enslave themselves.

It may be said that the startling facts and figures the people in small doses every England drove our young men into her ranks by force and legislation completely equipped berths in upholstered tourist sleepers ing furnished at a cost of only $6 each from Chicago to the Pacific coast. Through trains leave Chicago for California daily at 10:30 p.m. daily, after arrival of trains of connecting lines from the East and South. For detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

### LITERARY.

**The Cosmopolitan.**

It is difficult to predict the future work in the magazine field. No one would have conceived, ten years ago, that a thirty-five-cent magazine would ever be published at the rate of the massive lithographic process in printing. But a ten-cent magazine has in part a large and complete lithographic plant with the avowed purpose of furnishing a certain number of its pages lithographed. The first result is the reproduction of a water color, drawn by Rossi for the Cosmopolitan, and reproduced alone by the Cosmopolitan lithographic artists in the Cosmopolitan building. Wonderful lithographic presses. Work upon even a more extended scale is promised for the January number.

**The Century.**

The Century for January, following upon two special numbers—the Twenty-fifth Anniversary and the Christmas numbers—is not lacking either in individuality or variety. The most notable and picturesque artistic work of Mr. Castaigne would of itself give distinction to any number of a magazine. This month he has a pencil study and illustration of the first of several separate papers on Rome by Mr. F. Marion Crawford, who first gave us "A Kaleidoscope of Rome." The present paper is called "The Eternal City, with, so to speak, a reconstruction of the Forum in the time of the emperors, and coming down to the Rome of the present day, which he describes with his colossal pencil. Mr. Castaigne shows his versatility in the extraordinary and fascinating study of the Forum in the days of the Christian martyrs, together with numerous scenes and characteristic sketches of today. Another novel article is an account by Borchgrevink, the explorer, of "The First Landing on the Antarctic Continent," being an account of the recent voyage of the whaler Antarctic, which will be remembered that Mr. Borchgrevink was the first person to make a landing, and that his appearance in the International Geographical Congress in London made a sensation in its proceedings. Miss Alice C. Fletcher contributes another paper in her series of "Indian Studies of Indian Life," occupied this month with the "Tribal Life Among the Omahas." The article is illustrated by photographs by the unlikeness of their ethnological value, and is most interesting reading. In the third part of "sir George Tressady," Mrs. Humphrey Ward introduces "Marcella" as "Lady Maxwell," and the contrast between herself and Tressady is made more thoroughly indicated. Evidently there is trouble brewing for the new member of parliament. Prof. Chauncey M. Cady contributes a curious article, based on personal observation, entitled "Insanity Among the Chinese." The Napoleon Life is still in progress, and Thomas A. Janvier's novel, "Green Tongan." "Tom" being now a contractor in difficulty with a labor union.

**Something Interesting to Every Family.**

It is a fact well known to economists that more money is squandered in bakeries than is given to the bread producer. When you come up the cost of flour and its waste fuel and other ingredients, families will soon discover that it is losing money. Families of workingmen can find much cheaper to go to their grocer and buy Bremner's "Kirkwall Brand." This bread is made from the very best Minnesota flour and pure milk from his own farm. Special attention is given to the bread producer, and every loaf has its full weight, and all the cost of a cents per loaf.

# THE CITIZEN.

JOHN F. FINERTY.
CHIEF EDITOR.

Office, McCormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st.

TERMS:

One Year, Single Subscription ..... $2.00
Six Months ..... 1.00
Single Copies ..... 05

All Subscriptions payable in Advance.
Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, for transmission through the Mail as second-class matter.

The publishers will not be responsible for money forwarded through the mail, unless it is sent by Express Money Order, Postoffice Order, Draft, or Registered Letter.

All Communications of a literary nature should be addressed to the Editor. All business letters should be addressed to The Citizen Newspaper Company.

Official Newspaper of the United Irish Societies of Chicago and Cook County.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 11, 1896.



AMUSEMENTS

Following are the announcements for the principal places of amusement during the coming week:

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph st., between Clark and Lasalle-sts.—Nat C. Goodwin.

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—"Sinbad."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts—"Our Flat."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph—Roland Reed.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn—"Puddinhead Wilson."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark—Hermann.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison-st, between Halsted and Union—Lewis Morrison in "Faust."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe—"The Captain's Mate."

HAVLIN'S THEATRE.
Wabash avenue and Nineteenth street—"Sherlock a Mishap."

NATIONAL PANORAMA.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court—Battle of Gettysburg.


"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate the common enemy."—*Percy Greatea.*

"It is not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel.
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway.
The patient dint and powder cask
Can blast an empire like a rock."
—*Thomas Davis.*

## SUCCESS TO GERMANY.

**The young Emperor of Germany has, practically, thrown down the gage of battle to England on the subject of she latter's suzerainity over the Transvaal. His message to President Kruger, after letting of Dr. Jameson's bloody defeat, was couched in the following terms:**

"Deeply, Jan. 3.—I sincerely express my sincere congratulations that, with your people, and without appealing to the help of friendly powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action, against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace, and safeguard the independence of your country against attacks from the outside. WILHELM."

**The foregoing message was sent not on impulse, but after cautious consideration, and, since it was despatched, we have official assurance that the Kaiser has assured the representative of the Transvaal Metropolis, now in the German capital, that under no circumstances will he permit English suzerainty over the gallant Boers.**

**England, in consequence, has been thrown into a towering rage. Everything is humming in the navy and war departments. A flying squadron has been sent to Delagoa Bay, and British regiments have been ordered to Cape Colony to watch out for events. Thus, it would seem, there must be a war unless some side backs down, and, in our opinion, as far as circumstances have developed, neither party to the controversy will recede from its position.**

**Germany can place 3,000,000 soldiers in the field—some of the best troops in the world—on very short notice, while England will find great difficulty in mobilizing 100,000 men for immediate service. But her strong point is on the ocean. There she outnumbers Germany in even larger proportion than the latter outnumbers her on land. If Williamcan land his troops in Africa, in Britain or in Ireland, he is sure to overwhelm British resistance. London is the heart of British power, and an army of 250,000 Germans, or even less, if promptly thrown on the Kentish shore would make short work of the mighty British capital. "What a splendid prize and loot!" exclaimed old Marshal Blucher, as he rode through London with Wellington, the year after Waterloo. No one is better aware of this fact than the young Emperor William. Has the latter an understanding with France and Russia, or with either? If so, the fate of the British Empire is sealed, and great will be the plunder, territorial and otherwise, to be distributed among the the victorious allies. If France should back England—Russia is out of the question—she will commit the greatest act of folly in her stormy history. It was the English alliance that, for a time, isolated her in Europe, and she ought to remember the lesson.**

**America and Ireland—for Ireland must be considered in all that concerns a state of war in Europe or in America—cannot in common decency do otherwise than strongly sympathize with Germany in her war against England. Germany was America's staunch friend during the civil war. She took our bonds, and myriads of her stalwart sons fought valiantly in our armies for the preservation of the Union. Ireland cannot, therefore, be otherwise than sympathetic with Germany.**

**As for Ireland and the Irish in America, and in all other countries—that is the Irish who amount to anything—they regard the world in every country but Ireland—even to the most savage tribe of Africa. If the Germans can throw a hundred thousand men into Ireland, but, unfortunately, there are well meaning, but excessively stupid, people in this country fools enough to pay serious heed to his ravings. Fancy the intellectual caliber of persons who can believe in the following nauseating cant:**

Traynor wants, among other things: "A bill prohibiting any body of men other than members of the United States army and navy and of the militia of the various states from using firearms. Traynor reviews the presidential possibilities and attacks Mr. Cleveland in these words: 'It is doing no injustice to Mr. Cleveland to assert that if the United States had been a papal country and the Pope a papal sovereign any president could not have given more recognition to the papacy as a temporal power than he has during his present term of office.' Allison and Harrison are in for a fair share of condemnation for what Traynor alleges as their pro-papal attitude and their antagonism to the patriotic orders. He presents the names of Hon. W. S. Linton of Michigan, Senator John H. Gear of Iowa, Gov. W. O. Bradley of Kentucky, and ex-President Harrison as workers in the support of the A.P.A. He affirms that in the event of any indication of the Republican party truckling to Rome 'that new party should and must be the result.' He criticises Chairman Carter of the National Republican Committee and Chairman Harrity of the Democratic Committee as unconscious tools of papists. Traynor declares that the movement for the arming and drilling of Irishmen in this country is a sinister movement of the Roman Catholic church. He upholds the Monroe doctrine, but denounces the war scare as the result of a conspiracy between the President, the priests, and plutocrats: 'as a ruse to secure re-election, the second to gain ascendency while the nation is involved in war with a foreign country, and the last to profit by bank issues in war rates of interest upon a gold interest-bearing basis. Traynor opposes a bond issue as infamous, and declares that a war between England and the United States would be a 'mutual calamity and an international sin.'"

Traynor's pretense of "upholding the Monroe doctrine" is entirely "in his mind." His name would proclaim him either a renegade Irish Catholic, like ex-Priest Slattery, or else a semi-insane editor of Canadian Orangeism. He must be either—perhaps both combined, because he has all their ear-marks: and there is no man so low, so mean and so debased as an apostate Catholic or a renegade Celt.

When Irish Catholics arm independently, it is for the purpose of protecting America against such lunatics as Traynor and his deluded, or designing, allies. All these people are hand and glove with the British, and their pretended reverence for the American flag, which they would like to see humbled in the dust, is a shallow device for throwing dust in the eyes of shallow minded Anglo-Americans.

During the recent war flurry, Traynor and his adherents remained perfectly silent—waiting to see which way the British cat would jump. Now that that unsavory beast has lowered his bristling back and sought refuge in a friendly tree, Traynor and his pack of liars and disturbers take up once more his old Orange-Knownothing cry. But the majority of Americans have taken their measure and can be deceived by them no longer.

As to the difference between Catholic and Protestant patriotism in America, we have pleasure in presenting our readers with the following replies from prelates of both creeds in regard to the Monroe doctrine and in response to telegraphic inquiries by the New York World, compiled by the Newark Ledger:

CATHOLIC.

Archbishop Ryan—"I have great confidence in the sound judgment of Mr. Cleveland."

Bishop McGolrick—"The United States has undoubtedly a right to defend her principles and should do so at all hazards."

Bishop Rademacher—"I heartily approve of the President's course."

Archbishop Ireland—"I approve most highly the President's message, even to the point of war."

Bishop Cosgrove—"I do most emphatically approve of the stand taken by President Cleveland."

Archbishop Riordan—"I indorse President Cleveland's message even to the extent of war."

Bishop Northrup—"I indorse the President's declaration."

Bishop Ryan, Alton, Ill.—"I am emphatically in favor of enforcing the Monroe doctrine at every cost."

"Bishop Ryan, Buffalo—"I am in favor of upholding the Monroe doctrine and the honor of the United States at all times and places."

Bishop Hogan — "Americans who would passively see their country entered and dominated by their former oppressors would be false to their mission and deserve to be branded as cowards."

Rev. Dr. Hoffron, representing Archbishop Ireland—"I am not in favor of war, yet I heartily endorse the President's message. You may draw your own conclusions."

Bishop Phelan—"The Catholics of this country will stand by the President even to a war."

Bishop McGovern—"I heartily approve of the President's message."

"Bishop Wigger of Newark was not interviewed by the World. To a Newark Ledger representative he said—'While I deplore the evil of war I am heartily in favor of the President's message."

PROTESTANT.

Bishop Whittaker, of Philadelphia—"Whether there has been sufficient justification for war I am unable to say. If President Cleveland has been hasty in the language of his message he should withdraw the objectionable clauses."

Bishop Foss, Philadelphia—"President Cleveland's threat seems to me unwise. I cannot for an hour believe that the religious sentiment of the two countries will permit a war."

Bishop Nicholson, Philadelphia—"It seems to me that England may justify question our right to forbid her acquisition of other territory on this continent, seeing that she already owns a larger territory on this continent than we do."

Bishop Huntington, New York—"It seems to me that the Monroe doctrine cannot be claimed to belong to international law."

Bishop McLaren, Chicago—"The Monroe doctrine, if attacked by force of arms, should be defended by force of arms."

Bishop Cheney, Chicago—"The whole country should rally to the support of the President."

Bishop Fallows, Chicago—"With any other nation than England I would not hesitate to prefer war to the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine."

Bishop Worthington, Omaha—"I do not think the subject in dispute would warrant hostilities."

Bishop Mallalieu, Buffalo—"It would be a shame to Christianity for those two great English-speaking nations to go to war for such a cause."

Rev. Wm. A. Campbell, Richmond, Va.—"The President's proceeding is an uncalled-for meddling in English affairs."

Rev. Dr. Fenner S. Stickney, Richmond, Va.—"I think it would be a great blessing if England would take hold of Venezuela and a few other South American countries and discipline them."

Bishop Leonard, Cleveland, Ohio—"Every true American wants to see the dignity of the nation maintained."

Bishop Perry, Davenport, Ia.—"I am impressed with the strict importance of construing anything that Mr. Cleveland says on the subject."

Is it necessary to point out to our readers the preponderance of true American backbone in the answers of the Catholic prelates? Only two or three of the Protestant bishops replied in the tone of American manhood. The snivelling of some of them in regard to England and her alleged Christian war is manifestly sickening. Bishop Fallows of this city, amazes us excessively, but then, we are informed, he was at one time grand chaplain of the Orangemen in Chicago. If we do the Bishop an injustice in making this statement, we will take great pleasure in setting him right before our readers.

BISHOP FALLOWS' EXPLANATION.

LATER—In response to a note of inquiry from THE CITIZEN, Bishop Fallows was courteous enough to call at this office on Wednesday and in answer to questions said:

"The statement attributed to me in regard to the Monroe doctrine is incorrect. What I did say was that I did not want war with any power, least of all with England; that I thoroughly believe in the Monroe doctrine and would uphold it as against England or any other power on the globe."

Regarding the charge that he had been grand chaplain of the Orangemen in this city, information that reached THE CITIZEN by underground wire, Bishop Fallows observed: "Many years ago, somebody proposed my name in an Orange Lodge, and, I believe, I was elected chaplain, but I was never initiated, and, of course, never performed the duties of the office. At all events, it has left no impression on my mind. Throughout my life, I have ever been on friendly terms with the Catholics and their clergy. I never have had any other than friendly feelings toward them, and one of my most esteemed friends in this city is the Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett, of St. Malachy's Catholic church."

THE CITIZEN is happy to place Bishop Fallows right before this community, both on the Monroe doctrine and the Catholic church question. It is a pity that the sentiments of prominent Americans, like Bishop Fallows, should so often be perverted by designing Anglo-American Tories, in order that the people may be deceived. Bishop Fallows is a veteran of the civil war, and this fact made us doubt, in the first place, the sentiments attributed to him.

## DOOMED TO DEATH

As we go to press, news has been received of an armed coalition of Germany, France and Russia against England! God send the news may be true. It is also announced that England has withdrawn her troops entirely from Venezuelan territory.

## PARTITION OF AFRICA

The Times-Herald of last Tuesday says: "The continent of Africa has been carved out by Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Germany and Italy. The area claimed by each of these is as follows:

| | *Sq. miles.* | *Population.* |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 2,300,926 | 40,764,000 |
| France | 2,702,421 | 23,788,000 |
| Portugal | 811,025 | 5,416,000 |
| Spain | 205,737 | 437,000 |
| Germany | 821,000 | 4,350,000 |
| Italy | 602,000 | 6,300,000 |

"Besides these apportionments, Belgium owns the Congo State with a population of 15,000,000 and an area of 865,000 square miles. Turkey claims but England practically owns everything in Egypt and Tripoli—population 7,980,000 and area 836,000 square miles. Liberia is the black republic with an area of 37,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000. Swaziland, under the protection of the Boers, includes an area of 6,379 square miles. Morocco is ruled under a tribal monarchy. The Boer State, the South African Republic, has a population bordering on a million and an area of 162,000 miles, which conceal the richest mines on the continent. There remains unappropriated a total estimated at 22,000,000 square miles."

With such a large slice of Dark Continent (plum pudding) remaining unappropriated, it is easy to understand why Germany and Italy wish to curb the greed of England. We suppose that, as a compromise, those two great military powers may give England undisputed possession of Egypt, whereupon Lord General Sheridan would deshribe as "hell with the fire out but still smoking."

## IRELAND AND CUBA.

**We observe with pleasure a tendency in the part of Irish Americans generally to return to first principles, and discard the federalistic fetich which it worshipped fifteen years too long. It has been the contention of the Irish Nationalists, of whatever shade of opinion, for centuries, that Ireland is, of right, a sovereign and independent nation. Her forcible subjugation by England was one of the days of Henry VIII to those of George III, did not destroy that right. As for the Union of 1801—no one, except the Englishman of the most debased type, would attempt to justify that infamous measure, which by corrupt means, as well as by armed menace, obliterated the legislature of Ireland against Ireland's consent. United Ireland, of recent date, has an article on "Cuba and Ireland—a Contrast" which draws a clever distinction between the cases of the two subject islands as follows:**

**"Some people in sympathy with the Cuban revolt against Spain have, to justify their sympathy, drawn a parallel between the former disaffected country and Ireland, as if the two had a common ground of complaint to justify their opposition to the former cause. But the two are related by no parallel worth heeding. In the justice of her claim for self-government the case of Ireland is overwhelmingly stronger—out of all comparison stronger—than that of Cuba. This can be made plain by the narration of a few facts. Ireland was an independent nation governed by its own kings, before it became politically subject to England. Cuba was settled by Spaniards, and is said has been from the beginning politically as much a part of Spain almost as any province of the Peninsula. Ireland is distinct from England in race, in religion, in history, in the early forms of institutions. Cuba is one with Spain in all these.**

**"The Cuban may take a just pride in the glorious victories won in past ages by Spanish valor, in which his ancestors helped to win them: he may take a just pride in the glorious past of Spanish letters, for his ancestors helped to create the Cervantes, Lope de Vega, and Calderon are as much the hereditary possession of the Cuban as of the Spaniard. Numantion, Saguntum, Las Navas de Tolosa, Granada, are names that awaken a thrill in the breast of the Cuban as they do in the breast of the Spaniard. This is not the case with the Irishman. With the early forms of English arms or English letters he has no concern. The customs of Cuba are Spanish customs: are the customs of Ireland English customs? The religion of Cuba is the religion of Spain: the religion of Ireland, as a people, is not the religion of England. And the basis of the argument falls to the ground, for Cuba, as a people, is not fighting for liberty. Cuba is as free as Spain. 'What Cuba has been fighting for,' says an exchange, 'peaceably and lawfully, is a certain measure of local reform, which she was about to obtain, through a law passed by the Spanish cortez las February, when the lawless and restless element of the population, set out in insurrection, prevented it for the time from being put into effect. This element bears a small proportion to the population of the Island. The insurgents, armed and unarmed, number in all about 20,000 men, three-fifths, more or less, being blacks and of mixed blood, two-fifths white. The population of the Island is over a million and a half. Many of the leaders of the insurgents are foreign adventurers. Gomez, the chief, is a Dominican mulatto; Angulo is a Polish Jew. Others of the leaders were famous bandits before the insurrection broke out—Mirabel, Matagas, Garcia, Miro. Where is the parallel between the cases of Ireland and Cuba?' Surely it would be preposterous to say that the claim of Ireland to nationhood, a claim that she has asserted for centuries against a tyranny that, she has contended for ages, is only as strong as that of Cuba."**

**THE CITIZEN cannot agree with United Ireland, as the exchange which it quotes, in regard to the political aspirations of Cuba. In our opinion, the Cubans are as anxious to set up a government of their own, entirely independent of Spain, as the Americans were to liberate themselves from the English yoke and form these United States. As regards "foreign adventurers," America, too, has to be grateful to some of them, for, in the higher sense, Von Steuben, DeKalb, Paul Jones, Count Pulaski, and even Gen. Moylan, might be so described. They came from beyond the seas to fight for America, and, today, their names are inscribed in letters of light on the memorial tablets of the land they helped to redeem. We personally knew one "military adventurer" who was as much attached to Cuba, his adopted country, as LaFayette or Montgomery was to America—to wit, Gen. W. A. C. Ryan, who forfeited his life in the cause of Cuban liberty.**

**If three-fourths of the patriot army of Cuba are "blacks," then we honor the dark hued heroes, who, in a good cause, have made their white-skinned tyrants retreat in dismay before their victorious arms. Liberty knows not race, creed or color.**

## THE SHERIDAN CLUB.

**At the Sheridan club New Year's reception Wednesday evening, more than fifteen hundred members and their friends were in attendance. It was a splendid social event, and we regret it occurred at a period of the week when a full report is impossible. The grand march was led by Mr. Michael Cudahy. Mr. Cudahy has been president of the club since its foundation.**

**EVERY resident of Chicago has deep sympathy with the Rev. H. W. Thomas in the great loss that has befallen him in the death of his noble wife.**

**P. J. O'CONNOR and two other members of the Seventh Regiment, I.N.G., escorted Sullivan and Normile, went to Cuba four months ago, and have done good service in the patriot cause. O'Connor particularly distinguished himself on several engagements and has been promoted to the rank of captain. What a splendid account the gallant Seventh would give of itself, in case of a row with England, or any other enemy of America!**

**EVIDENTLY, the Boers do not use smooth bores.**

**WHAT has become of Brother Preuss' list of German patriots in the Revolutionary war? Germans were all right, Brother Preuss, except the Hessians, and those poor devils couldn't well help themselves. Their prince, or grand duke, sold them for so much a head to King George III. If we don't mistake a few Brunswickers were included with them in job lot. But Washington wiped the ground with them at Trenton and Stark at Bennington.**

**The Boers may well quote Moore's brilliant lines in honor of their heroic Irish leader, Gen. Aylward:**

"That star of the field which so often hath set
Its beam on the battle, is set:
But enough of its glory remains on each sword,
To light us to victory yet."

**HERE'S "an opinion as is an opinion." Editor Hesse, of the South African Critic, who is now in Germany, says: "If Johannesburg is the same town I know, the city has risen and either succeeded or failed to liberate Dr. Jameson." Capt. Cuttle could not beat that.**

**The English and their few Anglo-American toadies have discovered that a war between England and America would be fratricidal. To relieve their delicate sensibilities we beg leave to suggest that all who claim relationship with the Bulls should keep their precious carcasses out of the range of British bullets and leave the work to those who repudiate all claims of affinity with the common enemy of America and Ireland.**

**THE Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Dr. E. G. Hirsch and Rabbi Stolz recently met in the Civic Federation headquarters and mapped out a plan of systematizing charitable dispensations in the districts over which they preside.**

**Capt. Coventry, of the Afro-British police, son of Lord Coventry, master of the Queen's Terriers, was killed in an engagement with the Boers.**

**In less than a week John Bull has appeared in his favorite characters—the buffoon, the bully and the coward—before large and delighted audiences of French, Russians, Germans and Americans. When the first scream of the Eagle of Liberty is heard in his clumsy funny-paper with caricatures of Americans, and affected to think the matter very amusing, don't you know. Then he began to rant and blusser, and threaten dire things on the Yankees. But when he found that we almost wept at his humor and rent the sky with peals of laughter at his blood and thunder melodramatics, he suddenly remembered Saratoga and New Orleans, and since then has been as meek as a sucking dove.**

**MRS. J. W. DOHERTY, who lived at 1830 Fifty-seventh street, fell down the back porch of the second story Sunday evening while shaking a rug, and received injuries which caused her death Monday.**

**A LONDON dispatch of Jan. 6 says "Disorders occurred in the east end of London last night, growing out of the fact that the German and Dutch sailors about the docks were hissed and molested. The windows in the shops kept by German Jews were broken, and several German clubs were closed.**

**LORD SALISBURY to Dr. Jameson—"Mo boy, the worst transgression is to strike and strike in vain."**

**PRESIDENT KRUGER insists that Cecil Rhodes and "Doc" Jameson must be banished from Africa.**

**MR. CHARLES WEBB, who had resided in Chicago since 1853, died at his home, No. 3307 Michigan avenue, on Sunday, after an illness of four weeks' duration—the first of his long life. Mr. Webb was born on Valencia island, county Kerry, Ireland, in 1817, and was the son of a patriot sire, Thomas Nash Webb, who was colaterally connected with the family of Robert Emmet. Charles Webb inherited the patriotic spirit of his father, and always took an intense interest in Irish National affairs. He was also a devoted American citizen. His wife died four years ago, and he never recovered from the shock of the bereavement. She was Miss Sarah Rowan. Six children of the marriage survive their parents: Dr. Frank Webb, Thomas A., and the Misses Debbie, Mildred, Mary and Ella. Deceased was a prominent member of St. Columbkille's Catholic church, of which the Rev. Father D. J. Riordan is pastor.**

**THE spirit of the gallant Fenian, Gen. Aylward, seems to be still hovering over and inspiring the gallant Boers.**

**THE spectacle of Joe Chamberlain telegraphing Kruger, the Transvaal President, to be "easy" on the prisoners of Jameson's wretched force must be very amusing to all Yurrup, and most of Asia, Africa and America.**

**WE wish a Happy New Year and many returns of the same to President Kruger and the Transvaal Republic. Long may they live, and may their shadows never grow less.**

**THE feminine hysterics of the New York chamber of commerce and the Wall street gold-bugs remind us of a good Lincoln story. During the late unpleasantness a committee of New York millionaires waited on "Old Abe" to beg of him to send a gunboat to protect their city, taking care to convince him that they represented $200,000,000. The careworn President listened patiently to all they had to say, and then remarked with great gravity: "Gentlemen, I am, as you say, legally the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, though as a matter of fact I do not know where a single regiment or gunboat is located; but, gentlemen, if I were one half as wealthy as you say you are, and a tenth part as timid, I would raise a navy of my own, buy a gunboat and defend New York."**

**THE Transvaal demands $250,000,000 from England on account of Jameson's raid.**

**If the casualties reported by both sides are anywhere near the truth, the Spanish and Cuban armies must be nearly exterminated by this time.**

**THE Hon. Joseph Medill is the second member of his family elected president of the Press Club of Chicago. His brother, the late Samuel J. Medill, occupied the position for two terms.**

**HURRAH for the gallant Boers! Recent dispatches bring the glad tidings that they are again on top of the Bulldog with the Union Jack tied to his tail, careering wildly through a monocle to discover how many Tom Atkinses have escaped across the border. Hurrah for Aylward and Kruger! word and a blow, but are careful to in the blow first.**

**CAPT. COVENTRY, of the Afro-British police, son of Lord Coventry, master of the Queen's Terriers, was killed in an engagement with the Boers.**

**In less than a week John Bull has appeared in his favorite characters—the buffoon, the bully and the coward—before large and delighted audiences of French, Russians, Germans and Americans. When the first scream of the Eagle of Liberty is heard in his clumsy funny-paper with caricatures of Americans, and affected to think the matter very amusing, don't you know. Then he began to rant and blusser, and threaten dire things on the Yankees. But when he found that we almost wept at his humor and rent the sky with peals of laughter at his blood and thunder melodramatics, he suddenly remembered Saratoga and New Orleans, and since then has been as meek as a sucking dove.**

**MRS. J. W. DOHERTY, who lived at 1830 Fifty-seventh street, fell down the back porch of the second story Sunday evening while shaking a rug, and received injuries which caused her death Monday.**

**A LONDON dispatch of Jan. 6 says "Disorders occurred in the east end of London last night, growing out of the fact that the German and Dutch sailors about the docks were hissed and molested. The windows in the shops kept by German Jews were broken, and several German clubs were closed.**

**LORD SALISBURY to Dr. Jameson—"Mo boy, the worst transgression is to strike and strike in vain."**

**PRESIDENT KRUGER insists that Cecil Rhodes and "Doc" Jameson must be banished from Africa.**

**THE English and their few Anglo-American toadies have discovered that a war between England and America would be fratricidal. To relieve their delicate sensibilities we beg leave to suggest that all who claim relationship with the Bulls should keep their precious carcasses out of the range of British bullets and leave the work to those who repudiate all claims of affinity with the common enemy of America and Ireland.**

**THE Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Dr. E. G. Hirsch and Rabbi Stolz recently met in the Civic Federation headquarters and mapped out a plan of systematizing charitable dispensations in the districts over which they preside.**

## A.O.H. GOSSIP.

**The Celebration of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Order in Cook County at Central Music Hall—Remarks on the Event.**

**General News of the Ceremonies and Proceedings of the Various Divisions Throughout the City and County.**

The experience gained in the entertainment of Dec. 31 may be of the greatest benefit to the mebership of Cook county, and lead to better results. While the presence of the most prominent Irish-Americans of our city gave recognition and support, nevertheless the attendance was almost entirely composed of the younger members of our Order. Everything that could be thought of to make the event attractive was remembered and arranged for by the committee in charge, and to these gentlemen are due the best thanks of the Order. The programme as arranged and managed by Mr. J. J. Phelan was certainly of splendid talent and exquisite taste. The opening address of the Archbishop must have touched a responsive chord in every heart, while Maurice F. Wilbere's concise history of the origin, growth and position of the Order could not but kindle enthusiasm in the hearts of the Hibernians present. His able recapitulation of the contributions of great names from the Celtic race to the history of the Republic was inspiring even to the most apathetic. The closing odes so well rendered by the artists present; the ringing triumphant notes of the "Star Spangled Banner," making each nerve tingle with the touch of Liberty's electric wand; the splendid voices hurling as it were the defiance of unfettered, enfranchised youth against defeated and aged feudalism changing into the sad march, half yow half requiem, the anthem "God Save Ireland." What a contrast! What a lesson! The jubilant song of the youth of the West followed by the wail of the mother of nations, whose sons had burst asunder the chains with which their common enemy would fetter the limbs of the giant, whose growing power would soon enable him to be the protector of the oppressed of all nations. There was point in the arrangement, the most unthinking could not but note the awful dissonance and feel the chill of unsatisfied longing creep to their heart if in his veins was one drop of the blood of the old, old race. The spirit must be changing if there was any empty seats at that gathering of Irishmen, while without the war cry of a savage lead and fight—while on Africa's jungles came the sound of fray, and in the distant East the warriors were gathering. Thirty years ago the hall would have been a sea of eager faces, in whose eyes the speaker could have read the unspoken, undying desire to awaken to strike once more for the land that bore them. Let us be patient; one thing comes to those who wait.

The work of installing officers has been pushed with creditable celerity, and much more attention has been paid to the ceremony than in former years. This is but a natural sequence to the reawakened interest of the brotherhood in the growth of the Order, and its ability to see the management of the same in trustworthy hands. I have noticed a more determined aspect in the features of the men who filled the halls where the installations were held, and the self-reliant demeanor of all seems to indicate a birth of new purpose among the ranks of the A.O.H.

Officers of Div. 23 were installed by Bro. P. B. Flanagan, assisted by Bro. D. Cummings, president of Div. 8. Brother Flanagan spoke earnestly and eloquently on the growth of the Order and the duties of officers. Brother Cummings gave some able suggestions on the methods needed for progress and good discipline, and was followed by Bro. J. T. Keating, president of Div. 26.

Officers of Divisions 17 and 20 were installed by State President Keating on Friday, Jan. 4, at Leddy's Hall. After installation a social programme was enjoyed, supplemented by the lavish hospitality of such occasions.

On Sunday afternoon the State President presided at the installation of officers of Div. 6, at Foley's Hall on Forty-third street. The meeting was largely attended, and three candidates were initiated.

On Saturday last Div. 8 held a reunion in Blum's Hall, on North Clark street. The occasion was the installation of officers for the ensuing term. County President Hendry acted as installing officer, and after the ceremony an elaborate programme was submitted. The graphophone made its appearance for the first time, and under the management of the reverend chaplain, Father Scanlan, was duly initiated, affording much amusement. The Irish dances were excellent, and the performers were repeatedly encored. The brothers of No. 8 leave no stone unturned to keep themselves in the front rank as entertainers.

On Saturday, Dec. 11, Divisions 9, 29, 30 and 36 will be installed in Tinsley's Hall, South Chicago. All brothers who can possibly make it convenient should attend, as the brothers of No. 9 have charge of the programme, and it goes without saying that nothing will be forgotten which would make the evening instructive and entertaining.

The sad news of Mrs. W. J. Doherty's death brought forth a demonstrative expression of sympathy toward the bereaved husband, who is president of Div. 23 and vice county president of the Cook county Hibernians. The funeral of the deceased lady was one of the largest I have seen on the South Side, and the genuine sympathy displayed was the outpouring of Celtic hearts true to one of our best Hibernians. Over three hundred members were among the mourners, and a lengthy procession of the brothers marched in front of the hearse under direction of the division marshal, Brother Broderick. At the Church of the Visitation solemn high mass for the dead was sung by the reverend pastor, Father T. McGuire, who afterwards spoke feelingly and impressively on his personal knowledge of the good qualities of the deceased, as well as the lesson the melancholy event should teach all. The interment took place at Mount Olivet. I cannot claim to express the thoughts of all the members of the Order in Cook county, but Brother Doherty has endeared himself to us by years of honest service in behalf of Faith and Motherland, and can assure him that, with kindly wish to lighten the burden of his sorrow, goes forth to him the earnest sympathy of the members of the A.O.H. His sad position, with two motherless tots a cloud over a once happy home, and we pray the Divine ruler will give him fortitude under his deep affliction.

Every president should visit the Employment Bureau, where the courteous manager will be happy to lay before them many valuable suggestions as to how they can mutually assist in making the institution effective in work and results. Ex.

FOR THE CITIZEN.

### THE TORIES AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

BY CHARLES J. BEATTIE.

Hark! a voice on the night winds presaging of wrath
Sweeps o'er the wide sea in the hurricanes path.
To our strand from the ocean foreboddingly come
The echoes of trumpets and roll of the drum.

The bay of the war-dog is heard on the shore.
The forests resound with the Lion's fierce roar,
The scream of the Eagle is heard o'er the sea,
And war clouds may lower o'er the land of the free.

Britannia is roused—her red war-flag unfurled—
Blustering, bragging, defying a nation—a world—
Proud, arrogant, haughty, bombastic in threats—
On the flag of the robber the sun never sets.

Once queen of the ocean—no more on the wave
Britania shall rule o'er the free or the slave.
No more on the waters her navies shall sweep
In triumph supreme o'er each foe on the deep.

American Tories submission now
Beg and whimper like Helots afraid of the scourge.
Not to fight 'gainst the Saxon by field or by flood,
'Twould be cruel, inhuman to shed British blood.

"Shall Saxon meet Saxon in battle-parade?
Shall Lincoln's babe 'gainst brother raise rifle or blade?"
Let them come as of old to enslave and enthrall—
With their cousins the Hessians for conquest and spoil.

We will meet them again as we met them of yore—
Man to man—blow for blow—on the sea and the shore.
Meet their armies on land—meet their fleets on the main.
As invaders or foes thrash the Britons again!

Remember false Briton and Hessian of yore
To avenge all her wrongs—confiscations and tears—
And forget that the Briton or Hessian may be
Either brother or cousin or friend of the free.

The race to the swift does not always belong
Nor victory perch on the crest of the strong,
Mid the wreck of great Empires—the world's battle din—
The fittest survives and young freedom must win!

'Tis the fat of fate that the West shall be free
The new o'er the old—whether Saxon or Gael—
Though Britain may come with her bravos and best
The bright sun of Empire shall glow in the West!

We will welcome the Briton to spots he may know—
Where he's met us before not as brother but foe—
Sarsfield and Trenton and Yorktown will tell
Where Liberty triumphed and tyranny fell.

Yes! let Saxon meet Saxon by forest and stream
With the cannon's red flash and the sabre's bright gleam,
Where freedom her bright flag unfolds
o'er the brave
'Gainst the flag of the despot that comes to enslave.

The American Celt and the Saxon shall stand
A unit in arms for Columbia's fair land,
And the minions of Britain their lies stamp and stave
Or we will welcome with swords to American graves.

### NEW COUNCILS, I. N. A.

The following new councils of the Irish National Alliance have been formed since last publication in THE CITIZEN:

Lyman Council, at Lawrence, Mass.
Thomas Gilmartin, President.
St. Louis Central Council, at St. Louis, Mo., Andrew Hoolan, President.
O'Neill Council, at San Francisco, Cal., Dr. F. J. O'Neill, President.
Anaconda Council, at Anaconda, Mont., J. V. Collins, President.
McArdle Council, at Tolnea, Ill., Robert Daly, President.
Robert Emmet Council, at Fond du Lac, Wis., John Manion, President.
Parnell Council, at Birmingham, Ala., P. J. Dowd, President.
Thomas Francis Meagher Council, at Butte City, Mont., W. D. Clark, President.
Grattan Council, at Clinton, Mass., James Gibbons, President.
Wolfe Tone Council, at New York, N. Y., T. B. Leahy, President.
Wolfe Tone Council, at East Boston, Mass., George J. Lovett, President.
Sarsfield Council, at Minneapolis, Minn., J. J. Fitzgerald, President.
Alfred E. Lee Council, at Columbus, O., Michael J. Barry, President.
Fontenoy Council, at New York, N. Y., William O'Byrne, President.
Robert Emmet Council, at St. Louis, Mo., J. R. McDonnell, President.
Irish Knights of Alaska Council, at Seward City, Juneau, Alaska, Thomas Lavin, President.
P. V. FITZPATRICK, Treasurer.

### THE REVIEW CLUB.

The Review club, an organization composed for the most part of young business and professional men, gave a banquet at the Leland Hotel last Saturday evening. Those at the speakers' table were Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, Dr. G. F. Shears, John F. Finerty, T. F. Mulvaney, J. P. Byrne, G. J. Carey, Richard S. Tuthill, J. B. Maun, C. S. Darrow, Charles Shackelford, Grove Sackett, Frank O. Ray, W. S. Gould, George W. West, George E. Prouty, among others present the following were noticed: G. A. Jewett, George L. Lavery, C. H. Macdonald, Will Scholle, C. Ferguson, W. A. Fay, Ira B. Riford, Jules Girardin, H. W. Freund, Jacob Miller, O. H. Hall, Godfrey Hall, A. E. Wilcox, C. W. Wallis, L. T. Woodcock, C. R. Barrett, John Builder, D. S. Foote, C. S. Terry, George D. Webb, C. J. McCary, C. S. Dickerson, William G. Pratt, N. E. Dille, W. H. Clondman, George J. Hunter, G. C. Cummings, W. P. Hill, L. W. Ferguson, H. W. Cory, C. S. Gregory, N. P. Willard, Walter Olds, H. Fops, J. G. Prousser, W. H. Deming, E. S. Stancroft, S. Tomlinson, C. Handentree, H. M. Jay, George P. Bent, Cliff Wise, Dr. George P. Greenleaf, L. M. Sturtevant, J. E. Windsor, J. A. Fullinwider, T. S. Macomber, T. B. Macomber, A. D. Whipple, C. P. Whipple, George Mickney, Frank M. Bertrand, Charles Despers, Emlin Despers, C. S. Hayes, J. O. Ely, A. E. Brown, A. G. Crane, James N. Coxe, B. M. Robinson, G. H. Robinson, O. Hagenbuch, Frederick Hubbard.

After the viands were disposed of President G. J. Corey announced that speeches on the question "Is it not the duty of Uncle Sam too see that the American neighbors are dealt with fairly?" would be in order. Judge R. S. Tuthill led off with an explanation and defense of the Monroe doctrine, which was well received. He was followed by Clarence S. Darrow, who took what he called "the unpopular side of the question," and deprecated warlike methods in a characteristic manner. John F. Finerty replied to Mr. Darrow in the defense of the Monroe doctrine, and seemed to be in rapport with the audience. Joseph B. Maun dealt with the question in a humorous vein. Judge Charles Shackelford, in a solid, patriotic speech, concluded the informal debate, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. The Review club is a young and vigorous body, well officered and conducted on a common-sense basis. Mr. Corey, its president, is a prominent young man of affairs, and Mr. John F. Finerty, editor and kindly secretary, is well known to all Chicagoans in business and social circles. The next banquet of the club will be given in honor of the ladies. hundreds of whom will be present.

### IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

**How to Form Councils.**

First let a meeting be held of those desirous of affiliating with the Irish National Alliance. Those already an organized body, let them proceed to organize themselves under any name that may be agreed upon, select a President, Treasurer and Secretary. The initiation fee of $1.00 per member must be paid in advance, and 40 cents per head at the end of each three months thereafter. All the moneys so received (all dues and stationery shall be deducted, and of the balance 25 per cent shall be retained by the Council and 75 per cent shall be remitted to the National Treasurer, P. V. Fitzpatrick, No. 111 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Having complied with these conditions, application for a charter should be made to the National Secretary, John P. Sutton, No. 24 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, New York, who, on information that the Treasurer has received the required remittance, will forward charter in due course. The name and full address of the Secretary of Councils at least should be forwarded to the National Secretary. Constitutions are now ready for distribution.

**How's This!**

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

For the new Irish National Alliance Lapel Button, write to JOHN BERGAN, 226 South Halsted street, Chicago.

### A NURSERY SONG.

BY LAURA E. RICHARDS.

Oh, Peterkin Pout and Gregory Grout,
Are two little goblins black!
Full oft from my house I've driven them out.

But somehow they still come back.
They clamber up to the baby's mouth,
And pull the corners down;
They perch aloft on the baby's brow,
And twist it into a frown.
And one says "Shall!" and t'other says "Sha'n't!"
And one says "Must!" and t'other says "Can't!"
Oh, Peterkin Pout and Gregory Grout,
I pray you now, from my house keep out!

But Samuel Smile and Lemuel Laugh
Are two little fairies light:
They're always ready for fun and chaff,
And sunshine is their delight.
And when they creep into baby's eyes,
Why, there the sunbeams are:
And when they peep through her rosy lips,
Her laughter rings near and far.
And one says "Please!" and t'other says "Do!"
And both together say "I love you!"
So, Lemuel Laugh and Samuel Smile,
Come in, my dears, and tarry awhile!
—St. Nicholas for January.

### AMERICA'S DEBT TO IRELAND.

An interesting pamphlet to all patriotic Irishmen, and one which may be read with profit by any one, is Dr. Jeffrey C. O'Connell's address before the Sheares Club on "The Irish in the Revolution and in the Civil War." It is a terse yet eloquent eulogy on all the famous men of Irish blood who fought and died for their adopted country, and the roll of honor is surprisingly long. Commodore John Barry, Sullivan and John Langdon, the list of Irish heroes in the Revolution includes Gen. Joseph Reed, who was Washington's private secretary; Gen. John Stark, Gen. Richard Montgomery, Gen. Daniel Morgan, Mad Gen. Stephen Moylan, Gen. Edward Hand, Gen. William Irving, Gen. Henry Knox, Gen. Andrew Lewis, Gen. Anthony Thompson, Gen. Anthony Wayne, Gen. Francis Marrong, Gen. Campbell, Col. Eptraim Blaine and Dr. Caldwell, the fighting preacher of New Jersey, who were all born in Ireland, or were of immediate Irish descent.

The list of Irish leaders in the civil war is equally long and notable. Among them were Sheridan, Mulholland, Hagerty, Meagher, Kerwin, O'Beirne, Kearny and O'Hara, the author of the famous "Bivouac of the Dead." In conclusion Dr. O'Connell says:

Irishmen have represented the American Republic abroad, and all administrations. It is needless to say with distinction equal to the distinguished valor of their brethren who wrote the Declaration of Independence and cemented the fires of success by their blood, proclaiming, in thunder of artillery, that great Republic to be free all time one and indissoluble. The words, "Old Ireland," are carved on every tree that falls before the ax of the Irish emigrant. The smoke ascending to the clouds from the old hearth is but the centre of the clearing in the virgin forests of the far West pay homage to the words, Old Ireland. The walls are carved on monuments of stone in our churches, in our cemeteries, in our statues, and under several signatures of the framers of the constitution and the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The emigrant depots and the large towns on the Atlantic coast resound with the words, Old Ireland. The thousands of railroads and the huge engines that rattle over them bear the name, Old Ireland. The words, Old Ireland, are emblazoned on every battlefield of the Revolution from Stony Point to Yorktown, and on every foul of the starry banners Gen. Grant led to victory. The names of Sheridan, Sullivan, Jackson, Shields, Calhoun and Emmet are also suggestive of the words, Old Ireland, as those of Emmet, Fitzgerald and Tone. The same spirit that hanged the latter at home would have hanged the former abroad, had the patriots of the latter not drowned in the Delaware by the hireling Hessians and red coats.—Washington Post.

### THE HENRY MCANN FUND.

The total of the Henry McCann Fund was erroneously given as $121.50 last week. It should have been $141.90. The Columbia Club has since subscribed $20, making the total amount $141.90.

THE New York City chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a reception in Sherry's Tuesday to celebrate the anniversary of the wedding day of George Washington. Mrs. McDonald McLean, regent of the chapter, received the guests, assisted by a number of prominent members of the organization. The guests of honor was Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, wife of the Vice-President, who is the only descendant of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MR. M. B. HOOLEY, for the last three years chief of the local Chinese agents of the secret department, was promoted to be a special agent of the treasury for the Chicago district.

WE have information, through Mr. James Collins, of the formation of a council of the Irish National Alliance at Mayo Mines, Seward City, Alaska. It already boasts fifty active members, and expects to increase largely by the end of this month. Good for Alaska.

**Wonderful are the cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla and yet it is only because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier, makes pure, rich, healthy blood.**

**Hood's Pills** for the liver and bowels, act easily, yet promptly and effectively.

**An Old Nurse for Children**

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

**CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.**
STATE & WASHINGTON STS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is directed to the fact that the sale that comes once a year—the sale that has for many years "set the pace" for trade as each year opens. The annual

JANUARY "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY"

is now the full-fledged trade sensation of Chicago in its unparalleled offering of

Irish Linens, Muslin Underwear, Unlaundered Shirts, Sheetings and Muslins, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Dress Fabrics, Embroideries, Ladies' and Men's Shoes.

Nowhere else can these goods be so cheaply bought. Not in another Chicago house is the quality so high where the price is so little.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

**Dr. J. B. Walker,**
OCCLIST AND AURIST.
Residence, 247 Park Ave. Office, 85 Washington St., 11 to 4; Sunday, 12 to 2

CHICAGO.

BARGAINS IN
**DIAMONDS**
AT
**KASPER & BARNES,**
McVICKER'S THEATRE BUILDING.
OPEN EVENINGS.

**JAMES BURNS**
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.
Estimates for Cost of Construction Furnished Free of Charge.
183-189 Dearborn St., Rooms 601 and 602,
Adams Express Building, Chicago.

P. B. FLANAGAN, ATTORNEY, 1004 ASHLAND BLOCK.
Assignee's Notice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF Cook—ss. Estate of John Wesley, of the City of Evanston, deceased. The undersigned hereby gives notice that the said John Wesley, County and State aforesaid, did on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1895, transfer to the undersigned, as Assignee, all his property, real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors according to the provisions of the act concerning assignments.

All persons having claims against the said John Wesley are hereby notified to present such claims under oath or affirmation to me at Room 1004 Ashland Block, Chicago, in said county, within three months from this date.

Dated January 2nd, A. D. 1896.
JOSEPH McCALLUM,
Assignee.

P. B. Flanagan, 1004 Ashland Block, Attorney for Assignee.

**A. F. CONROY, D.D.S.**
DENTIST.
122 Wabash Av., Cor. Madison St.
FIFTH FLOOR.

JOHN NAGHTEN. M. J. NAGHTEN

**John Naghten & Co,**
INSURANCE.
A Specialty made of Insuring Churches and Church Property, Academies School Houses and Dwellings, at Reasonable Rates
181 LaSalle-st, Chicago
Telephone 343.

**J. M. CRENNAN & CO.**
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CIGARS.
Sole Agents for
CRENNAN'S
LA CARINA
CIGARS.
122 & 124 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO.

**CALIFORNIA IN 3 DAYS**
Without change of cars. All meals served in dining cars. Palace drawing-room sleeping cars and tourists sleepers are run through to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change, leaving Chicago daily
VIA
THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE.
Through tourist Sleeping Cars Chicago to California daily and Portland every Thursday. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday. Reasonable rate tourist tickets at Ticket Offices. Detailed information and descriptive pamphlets will be mailed on application to W. B. Kniskern, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago. Agents of connecting lines.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R'Y.

DAVID SULLIVAN, MASTER IN CHANCERY OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.
MASTER'S SALE—STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—ss. Superior Court of Cook County. In Chancery. Kittie Sullivan vs. John Arnette, Rebecca Arnette, Annie Kirby, Nicholas B. Kirby, Thomas O'T. Hagerty, Thomas Wilson, Jr., et al. Wright Term, No. 53,106. Term No. 53,106.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Decree made and entered by said Court in the above entitled cause on the 19th day of January A. D. 1895, I will on Monday, the 3rd day of February A. D. 1896, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south front door of the Cook County Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises and real estate, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lot Seventeen (17) in Block Two (2) in Hyde Park, a subdivision of the West half of the South East quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), Township Thirty-nine (39) North, Range Fourteen (14) East of the Third Principal Meridian, commonly known as No. 5,106 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Terms of sale: Cash. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for the Master's Deed. Dated this 20th day of January A. D. 1896.

DAVID SULLIVAN, Master in Chancery.
JOHN P. WILSON, Complainant's Solicitor.

### THE MINUET DANCER.

So, my enchantress in the days of Decade,
You call an elder lady to your side
Here forth from Gainsborough's canvas and advance,
A bewildered Galatea to the dance.

About you clings a foolish, old world air,
As though the link boys crowded round your chair;
As though the Macaroni strutted the Mall,
And the French horns were sounding at Vauxhall.

They tread the stately measure to the close,
The silver buckles and the silken bows.
Ladies and gentlemen, that bend and sway,
Brilliant as poppies on an August day.

You dance the minuet, and we admire.
We dullards in our black and white attire,
Whose rigid silhouettes above burlesque,
Set in a frame so far less picturesque.

Yet I ask, heart, for Love, the restless rogue,
Can scarcely heed what torment he is wagin',
Since in good souls his negligence is known
As something sacrilegious about his own.

And so he whispers. Eyes were bright and brown
Long ere the powder'd fop disturbed the town,
And faithful shepherds still shall babble on,
Although the lovers and the frills be gone.
—Alfred Cochrane in Spectator.

### ODD FACTS ABOUT MADAGASCAR.

**The Policemen Sleep on Their Beats—The Curfew Is of Ancient Use.**

Probably the sleepiest policemen in the world are those of Madagascar. At Antananarivo, the capital, there is little evidence of the force by day, for its members are all peacefully wrapped in slumber. At night, too, the guardian of property is seldom to be seen, and that he is actually guarding is only to be told by the half hourly cry that is sent up to police post No. 1 alongside the royal palace.

"Watchman, what of the night?"

"We are wide awake, keeping a sharp lookout, and all's well!"

Antananarivo has no lamps and no streets. It is simply a great collection of houses tumbled together. There is a big force of night police, known as the "watch." The men gather themselves together into groups, and choosing snug corners, wrapping themselves in straw mats, they drop into long and profound slumber. One member of each group remains awake to respond to the half hourly call from the palace. As he calls back, the others, half awake, mechanically shout back the response. It makes little difference, however, that the police continually sleep, for robbery is rare.

Curfew, though popularly supposed to be purely an early English and Norman-French custom, has been established in Madagascar for centuries. In every town and village between 9 and 10 the watchmen go around shouting out in the Malagasy dialect, "Lights out!" and they see that all is in darkness in every house. After those hours no one is allowed to travel around without a special pass.

There is no criminal code of any account, and when a man is caught in the act of stealing the populace is apt to ignore the police and surround him and stone him to death. The Madagascans have no "swear words" in their language, and when their feelings are overwrought against a man the only thing they can do is to execute summary vengeance on him.—New York World.

**How Fast the Earth Moves.**

Everybody knows that the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis once in each 24 hours. But few, however, have any idea of the high rate of speed at which such an immense ball must turn in order to accomplish the feat of making one revolution in a day and a night. A graphic idea of the terrific pace which the old earth keeps up year after year may be had by comparing its speed to that of a cannon ball fired from a modern high pressure gun. The highest velocity ever attained by such a missile has been estimated at 1,626 feet per second, which is equal to a mile in 3 3-10 seconds. The earth, in making one complete revolution in the short space of 24 hours, must turn with a velocity almost exactly equal to that of the cannon ball. In short, its rate of speed at the equator is exactly 1,507 feet per second. This is equal to a mile every 3 6-10 seconds, 17 miles a minute.—St. Louis Republic.

**Why Everybody Smiled.**

An amusing scene was witnessed by many pedestrians one day at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Broadway. A fence, about 20 feet high, covered with theatrical lithographs, inclosed a lot on that corner, where the foundations of a new building are being laid. It was the noon hour, and six brawny sons of Erin were seated on a slightly raised platform, resting against the fence. They were eating their luncheon and were joking and laughing to their hearts' content. Those who stopped to look at the group could not withhold a smile, for directly above this jolly group of Irishmen, in bold, lurid letters, were the words "The Gay Parisians." Here indeed was a pleasant satire, the result of accident. No wonder the workingmen wondered why people smiled at them so much.—New York Herald.

**The Inquisitive Small Boy.**

"Father," said the little boy, looking up from his picture book, "if I ask you a question, will you answer it?"

"Certainly," was the affable reply.

"And not get angry?"

"Of course not."

"Nor say it's time I was in bed?"

"I won't do any of those things."

"Well, what I want to know is where does a snake begin when it wags its tail?"—Washington Star.

A bright girl in Maine recently began a composition thus: "The Puritans found a lunatic asylum in the wilds of America." She had read in a book that the Puritans found an asylum in this country, and to make the statement more vivid she added the word "lunatic."

The Apache, Navajo and Ute war began in 1849 and ended in 1855. The total number of regular troops employed during this war was 1,000, while the volunteers and militia numbered 4,011, the grand total being 5,561.


# HANDSOME PREMIUMS!

## To Subscribers and Organizers of Clubs, Offered by

# "THE CITIZEN."

THE CITIZEN offers the following premiums to subscribers and organizers of clubs:

To any subscriber, who pays all arrears, and one year in advance and brings in two new paid up subscriptions, either of the following instructive, entertaining and valuable books:

1. "Picturesque Ireland," containing three volumes in one, and including the history, scenery, people, myths and folk-lore; the ancient abbeys, towers, castles and other monastic and attractive features by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. This work contains over 500 beautiful engravings, by noted artists, printed on paper made expressly for the book, bound in cloth, with black, gold and silver sides and back.

2. "Glimpses of the World," 265 full page views of places, sights and scenes all over the planet, from pictures by the celebrated traveler and lecturer, John L. Stoddard, one of the most beautiful and instructive volumes ever published, 550 pages, silk cloth binding.

3. "Pictorial Wonderland of Painting and Sculpture," from the best galleries of the world, embracing over 200 superb half-tone reproductions of the most famous medieval and modern masterpieces of art; cloth binding.

4. "Webster's Dictionary," bound in sheep, or half Russia, original edition revised and enlarged. This Dictionary contains every word that Noah Webster ever defined, and 10,000 additional words, 1,708 pages and 1,500 illustrations.

5. "Scenic America, or the Beauties of the Western Hemisphere," 256 pages, half-tone pictures, with descriptions by John L. Stoddard. Bound in cloth.

6. "The Farmer's Encyclopædia," by Prof. D. Magner, the celebrated horse-tamer and trainer; a book that should be in every farmer's house, containing all about the horse, cattle, sheep, swine, dairying, bee keeping, poultry, the farm, stock diseases, home medicine, the secret of food cooking, etc., etc.; 640 pages, 600 illustrations, cloth binding.

To any Subscriber, who pays all arrears and subscription in advance, and brings in one additional paid up subscriber:

1. "The White House Cook Book," the best cook book ever printed, and most valuable in every household. Bound in cloth.

2. "Dainty Work for Pleasure and Profit," being practical lessons on all kinds of art work, needlework, designing, painting, china decorating, etc., made easy. Bound in cloth.

These two latter valuable household books are especially designed for the ladies.

3. "Barnum's Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the World," an exceedingly interesting publication, particularly adapted for students and the young; 514 pages, copiously illustrated, cloth binding.

4. "Conquering the Wilderness, or Heroes and Heroines of Pioneer Life and Adventure," by Col. Frank Triplett; 742 pages, illustrated; cloth binding.

5. "Tennyson's Poems," a complete and beautiful edition. Cloth bound.

To any Subscriber who pays all arrears and one year in advance, and who brings in one new paid up subscriber "The Victory Watch," adapted especially for workingmen and persons with small incomes; a perfect time piece. To subscribers not in arrears who pay in advance, and bring in two new subscribers, this offer is also open.

All these offers are open for a reasonable time and advantage should be taken of them at once.

TERMS—The terms of subscription should be borne in mind, so as to avoid confusion. They are as follows: Individual subscriptions, $2.00 [illegible] Remittances can be sent by Check, Post-Office Order, Express Order, or Registered Mail. Early attention to this announcement is respectfully requested. Call at THE CITIZEN office and see the splendid premiums we are offering.

"THE CITIZEN" NEWSPAPER CO.,
69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.


### THE OLDEST OBELISK.

**It Stands on the Banks of the Nile Not Far From Cairo.**

The oldest of all the obelisks is the beautiful one of rosy granite which stands alone among the green fields on the banks of the Nile not far from Cairo. It is the gravestone of a great city which has vanished and left only this relic behind. That city was Bethshemes of Scripture, the famous On, which is memorable to all Bible readers as the residence of the priest of On, Potipherah, whose daughter Asenath Joseph married. The Greeks called it Heliopolis, the city of the sun, because there the worship of the sun had its chief center and its most sacred shrine. It was the seat of the most ancient university in the world, to which youthful students came from all parts of the world to learn the occult wisdom which the priests of On alone could teach.

Thales, Solon, Eudoxus, Pythagoras and Plato all studied there, perhaps Moses too. It was also the birthplace of the sacred literatures of Egypt, where were written on papyrus leaves the original chapter of the oldest book in the world, generally known as "The Book of the Dead," giving a most striking account of the conflicts and triumphs of the life after death, a whole copy or fragment of which every Egyptian, rich or poor, wished to have buried with him in his coffin, and portions of which are found inscribed on every mummy case and on the walls of every tomb. In front of one of the principal temples of the sun in this magnificent city stood, along with a companion long since destroyed, the solitary obelisk which we now behold on the spot. It alone has survived the wreck of all the glory of the place. It was constructed by Usertesen I, who is supposed to have reigned 1860 B. C., and has outlived all the dynastic changes of the land and still stands where it originally stood nearly 47 centuries ago. What appears of its shaft above ground is 68 feet in height, but its base is buried in the mud of the Nile, and year after year the inundation of the river deposits its film of soil around its foot and buries it still deeper in its sacred grave.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### LONDON'S GREAT PARK.

**The Hum of the Metropolis Penetrates It With Ever Varying Cadence.**

The greatest attraction of Hyde park is one which Londoners and most visitors fail to discover and appreciate. It is a unique and subtle charm whose meaning only those can know who have fallen under its spell. Hyde park, be it remembered, is the only great plot of verdure in the world set in the very center of a great city. Boston Common is but a garden compared with it. Central park may soon be hemmed in by New York's teeming millions, but not yet. Hyde park is a grateful refuge of silence in the midst of turmoil. Only upon its outer borders does the restless mob loiter. Within, away from Rotten Row, away from carriage drive and fashionable promenade, there is always rest, tranquility, solitude—no, not silence, but in its place the thing which is the mysterious charm of the spot.

Find a seat upon a bench in the midst of the wide, sweeping, open green whose the eye sees only grass and trees, with no sign of the vast city on any side. Sit for a few moments and listen—listen, and there will come to your ears the most wonderful sound in all the world. It is the voice of London—the ever changing, inarticulate, pregnant soliloquy. One day it will be the gentle murmur of a sea shell. Again it is the harsh grinding of the mill of the gods crushing human grain beneath its upper and nether millstones. The mighty but distant reverberation is sometimes a triumphant harmony, sometimes a minor note, melancholy and despairing. The myriad tongued voice which comes from the east is sullen, protesting, enduring; that from the west is a careless chorus of pleasure and prosperity; that from the north is a hopeful strain of patient progress, that from the south is a cadence of struggle and sorrow, and the whole is a symphony of human life, majestic, inspiring, infinitely pathetic.

Nowhere save in this spot does the greatness of London impress itself upon me.—Boston Transcript.

**A Genius For Farming.**

Miss Annie Dennis of Talbotton, Ga., is a fine looking young woman of 25, who seems to have a genius for farming. According to a Georgia paper, she owns a handsome estate of 1,000 acres, which she cultivates with great skill and success. Upon it she conducts a dairy, a stock farm, a canning and preserving establishment, a vineyard and wine distillery and a piggery. Each of these is prosperous to a high degree. The owner is public spirited and exhibits her products at every fair and exposition. She began this work in 1888 and in seven years has carried off nearly 100 prizes. She ascribes her success to a good education and careful reading. She makes a special study of the application of science, particularly chemistry, to her fields of industry and utilizes every new idea which appears.

**Wasted Energy and Expense.**

A new advertising wagon introduced in New York is fitted up with two eyelinders which keep revolving, giving a momentary view of various business announcements. There are people who would rather spend $10 to catch the eye of 2,000 or 3,000 people with a contraption of this kind than invest 50 cents to reach 100,000 readers in a good newspaper.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

North Carolina has risen rapidly in the line of manufacturing states. At present her factories employ 36,214 hands and turn out $40,575,490 worth of product.

It is not true that equality is a law of nature. Nature has no equality. Its sovereign law is subordination and dependence.—Vauvenargues.

Dram-ince meant neither more nor less than a handful.

LDEST OBELISK.

Banks of the Nile Not From Cairo.

all the obelisks in the of rosy granite which mong the green fields on the Nile not far from ne gravestone of a great vanished and left only d. That city was Beth-Sipture, the famous On, readers to all Bible readers e of the priest of On, Joseph's daughter Asenath l. The Greeks called it city of the sun, because temple of the sun had in its mostsacred shrine. of the most ancient uniworld, to which youthful from all parts of the the occult wisdom which Hebrew youth came to, Eudoxus, Pythagoras studied there, perhaps was also the birthplace of trature of Egypt, where papyrus leaves the original of the oldest book in the world, being a book giving a most striking conflicts and triumphs of Horath, a whole volume ich every Egyptian, rich d to have buried with and particular with it, ribed on every mummy walls of every tomb. In the principles of a magnificent city stood, impanion king since dehilitary chief, who was the spot. It alone has eek of all the glory of was constructed by Usesupposed to have reigned l has outlived all the dy of the land and still originality nearly o. What appears of its nnd is 68 feet in height, ut into the body of it after year the inundation deposits its film of soil and raises the level. ave.—Pall Mall Gazette.

'S GREAT PARK.

Metropolis Penetrates It r Varying Cadence.

attraction of Hyde park condensed and many ver and appreciate. It is ible charm whose meaning ever fully realized. Hyde bell. Hyde park, be is reble only great plot of world set in the city. Boston Common compared with it, Central Park, soon to be hemmed in by ding millions, but not k is a grateful refuge of midst of turmoil. Only Hyde park does the restless Within, away from Rotfrom carriage drive and ement, the visitor, by ly, alnce—no, not ce place the thing which ns of the city, is given on a bench in the midst eeping, open green whose trees and shrubs with ast city can only side. Sit unts and listen—listen e to your ears the sound in all the world. e of London—an ever ing, indescribable soliar it will be the gentle a shell. Again it is the of the mill of the gods grain beneath its upper stones. The mighty bus gration is sometimes a mony, sometimes a minor y and despairing. The voice which comes from ge, impressive, strong; rest is a careless chorus d prosperity; that from seaman's locker, restlessr from the south is a cadence and sorrow, and the ge, mingled with the, mainfinitely pathetic. e in this spot does the ge impress itself upon anuscript.

s For Farming.

unnis of Talbottom, Ga., g young woman of 28, ing out of Baltic. It is almost a necessity that the traveler with this pretty piece of luggage take along a valet, for the thing weighs like a ton of bricks and is too precious to be trusted to the tender mercies of the baggage department. The traveling desk also has come to be an appeared, though some ingenious trunkmakers now produce trunks that open so as to form desks. The hanging hamper that used to accompany every traveler across this continent in the days before sleeping cars were built has almost entirely disappeared. The California millionaires of early transcontinental travel carried enormous and richly laden hampers and dispensed often a princely hospitality to their fellow travelers. The dinner hour on board a transcontinental train was a picturesque incident of travel in those days. The traveling Briton in Europe still sometimes carries his luggage with him, and it is often one of the nuisances of European travel.

Some of the English theatrical companies have become so used to traveling in America that they have adopted our methods with baggage. They accept with grace the great American trunk, dispense with the hatbox, the bathtub, the rugs, the valet and the cook, and live calmly see their belongings carted off by a stranger, who leaves behind as evidence only a bit of brass bearing a few letters and numbers.—New York Sun.

**The War Wheel.**

Wheeler—And don't you think the bicycle will ever be useful in warfare?

Walker—No. I doubt if it will ever get farther than its present status as a mere instrument for assault and battery.—Indianapolis Journal.

## A BRITON'S LUGGAGE.

### ATTEMPTS OF AMERICAN IMITATORS TO INTRODUCE IT HERE.

**Ponderous British Steel Boxes, Portmanteaus and Hold Alls—The Baggage on a Steamship Wharf Is a Study—The Traveler and His Bathtub.**

As the traveling Briton is known in this country by his luggage, so the American woman was once known in Europe because of her saratoga trunk. The world has escaped the general adoption of the saratoga trunk, but a worse thing seems possible as British baggage threatens to become international. Even now you may buy in this town all the impedimenta with which the traveling Briton cumbers himself and bedevils the rest of mankind. A Broadway trunkmaker has for some years past undertaken to fix the thraldom of these things upon his fellow country men and women, and many traveling Americans, especially the wealthy and fashionable, are to be recognized by the multiplicity of British impedimenta that they carry to and fro in their frequent journeys between the old world and the new. More centuries still, those clever and imitative Japanese have begun to make British luggage identical with the original in the minutest details, even down to hand sawed straps on leather trunks, portmanteaus and the like; but chiefly enough, the whole outfit is merely a paper counterfeit of the real thing.

American imitators of things British, lacking the fine humor of the Japanese, have made no substitution of light material for heavy, but have taken on the full burden of ponderous British steel boxes, portmanteaus, rugs, bags, hold alls and even bathtubs. It was a puzzling American who gave to the world an account of a refreshing scene on board a Mediterranean steamer bound for Glasgow or some such Mohammedan port of north Africa. A British passenger with his bathtub had nearly pestered his life out of a meek, coffee colored Mohammedan, who accepted the Briton's curses without a sign of protest or anger. In the course of getting the luggage ashore the precious bathtub fell overboard and into the bay, the meek and lowly follower of the prophet was seen to pause in his work and dance gleefully upon the deck, exclaiming in triumph, "Oh, Mr. Goddam, Mr. Goddam." It is since that incident that traveled Americans in their aping of British ways have accepted even the burden of the bathtub.

A study of baggage at a steamship wharf, even at a large railway station in New York is an instructive lesson as to the cosmopolitan character of the city. There is one article of British luggage that seldom survives more than one journey within the limits of the United States and never returns to the fatherland than the New Yorkshoat is within the traveler makes his first visit to the city. It is the hold all, a receptacle combined in this much used by travelers to the west Britain. The flimsy trifle is shown often in the windows of shops in the American baggage handler, and after the first journey of 600 miles in the mail of the gods it is never to be seen anywhere in its original rectilinear self. It is no article of luggage not suitable to the whim of every American traveler.

A pitiful feature of the baggage at the railway stations that are doorways to the west is the inanimate baggage. Sometimes it is a mattress from the steerage wrapped about the few belongings of the new made American. Again it is the corded box of the Irish, English or Scotch immigrant. It will be recalled how important a preliminary to Charlotte Bronte's journeyings out into the great world from her Yorkshire home was the cording of her box. The corded box is as rare among the luggage of the American traveler as the old hair trunk, though both are occasionally seen. The seaman's sea chest, rectilinear in shape, stowage and strong against accidents, figures in the luggage at steamship wharves. One knows instantly by the contents of old clothes, photographs, carios, tobacco and long treasured letters from home and the array of pictures from the illustrated papers pasted on the inside of the lid.

The elaborate dressing cases that some Americans and all well to do Englishmen used to travel with are going out of fashion. It is almost a necessity that the traveler with this pretty piece of luggage take along a valet, for the thing weighs like a ton of bricks and is too precious to be trusted to the tender mercies of the baggage department. The traveling desk also has come to be an appeared, though some ingenious trunkmakers now produce trunks that open so as to form desks. The hanging hamper that used to accompany every traveler across this continent in the days before sleeping cars were built has almost entirely disappeared. The California millionaires of early transcontinental travel carried enormous and richly laden hampers and dispensed often a princely hospitality to their fellow travelers. The dinner hour on board a transcontinental train was a picturesque incident of travel in those days. The traveling Briton in Europe still sometimes carries his luggage with him, and it is often one of the nuisances of European travel.

Some of the English theatrical companies have become so used to traveling in America that they have adopted our methods with baggage. They accept with grace the great American trunk, dispense with the hatbox, the bathtub, the rugs, the valet and the cook, and live calmly see their belongings carted off by a stranger, who leaves behind as evidence only a bit of brass bearing a few letters and numbers.—New York Sun.

**The War Wheel.**

Wheeler—And don't you think the bicycle will ever be useful in warfare?

Walker—No. I doubt if it will ever get farther than its present status as a mere instrument for assault and battery.—Indianapolis Journal.

## THERE IS NO NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

**Not Even the Labor Day Act Creates One, Say the Lawyers.**

There would seem to be no such thing in this country as a national holiday. Lawyers assert that even Labor day, which was set apart by act of congress in 1894 in such manner as to lead the confiding layman to suppose it at least to be a national holiday, is not such outside of the District of Columbia unless by state enactment. The creation and regulation of holidays has always left entirely to the legislatures of the individual states.

The act of congress concerning Labor day was approved June 28, 1894. It provides "that the first Monday of September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as Labor day, is hereby made a legal holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 and July 4 are now made by law public holidays."

Clearly the proper construction of this statute can be arrived at only by reference to the provisions bearing upon the other holidays named. As Labor day, holidays of Jan 1, July 4, Christmas and "any day appointed or recommended by the president of the United states as a day of public fast or thanksgiving" was passed in June, 1870, and was restricted in its effect to the District of Columbia. These days are holidays in the various states only as they decide so by the various state legislatures.

The act of Jan 31, 1870, makes Feb 22 a holiday in the District of Columbia, 1888, does the same for May 30, and both are restricted in their application to the District of Columbia. The act referring to Labor day says nothing about the District of Columbia, but it is clear that it is not a holiday. Every member shall be a legal holiday. "to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 and July 4 are now made by law public holidays."

The intents and purposes for which and the manner in which those days are made holidays are expressly limited to the District of Columbia, and so, by necessary inference, is the act referring to Labor day.

The misleading language of the Labor day act has led to a prevalent impression that the first Monday of September is a holiday throughout the United States by congressional enactment.—New York Tribune.

## THANKS OF SCOTTISH FAIRIES.

**A Firm Belief in the "Fair Folk" Still Lingers.**

There still lingers a widespread belief in the north of Scotland that the "fair folk," or "gweed neebors," as the fairies are called, still live in the hills, and during the first days of each confinement a mother must be zealously guarded lest one of the "wee people" come and rob the child of its nourishment. Sometimes they succeed in carrying off the mother. Here is one of the superstitious beliefs:

A north country fisher had a fine child. One evening a beggar woman entered the hut and went to the cradle to gaze into the eyes of the babe. From that time good health left it, and a strange look came into its eyes. Everything the mother was troubled. An old man begging for food passed that way. When he caught sight of the child he cried out:

"That's nae a bairn. It's an imagge, and the gweed folk has stoun his bairn."

Thereupon he set to work to recall the father's bairn. A peat fire was heaped high on the hearth and a shovel was held over it at such a distance that it was neither cool nor hot. After some struggling the babe escaped up the roof. Five moments elapsed, and then the parents were gladdened by the sight of a happy expression once more on the child's face. It throve from that day forward.—Scottish Review.

**A Dog Fares Snatcher.**

Pointer dogs can always be trained to steal. Many of them are natural thieves without training, and in this species can be taught. There is a dog of this kind in northwest Washington. He will pick up anything he can find, except lard or cuticle of a store, but his specialty is ladies' pocketbooks and handbags. When he sees one of these, he grabs it and runs, always succeeding in getting out of sight before he can be overtaken or followed. No owner has ever been seen, hence no complaints have been made at police headquarters, but there is little doubt that it is very possible to follow the animal, that it would be found that he has been carefully trained as a pickpocket, and that he takes his booty home to his master. He seems to be aware that he is doing wrong, jumping fences and dodging around houses when running away.—Washington Star.

**An Old Colonial Blockhouse.**

Among the attractions of the town of Bourne, Mass., are two historic cellars. One was dug by the first settler's family and the other by the Dutch traders. These cellars lie side by side, and the entrance to both of them may be closed with goods so necessary for the comfort of the early pilgrims as well as the Dutch. The pilgrims needed many imported goods such as the Hollander had for sale and the Dutch required products such as the colonists supplied. Governor Bradford, in his diary, states that this block house was built as early as 1627, only seven years after the landing of the Mayflower.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**About Girls.**

"Girls," remarked the small boy in his composition upon the subject, "is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can behave like several thousand girls. Some kinds of girls is better than some other kinds, but they ain't any of them up to boys. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about 'em the better."—New York Advertiser.


CALIFORNIA IN 3 DAYS FROM CHICAGO.

Variable Price

Tourist tickets allowing privileges never before accorded, can be obtained with full information, upon application at City Ticket Office,

208 CLARK ST. CHICAGO.

All meals served in Dining Cars. Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleepers are run through to San Francisco without change, leaving Chicago daily via the

North-Western Line


## Society Directory.

### ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

STATE OFFICERS.

State President, John T. Keating, 307 Jackson st., Hyde Park.
State Vice-President, Ed J. Kelly, Armory Block, Ottawa, Ill.
State Secretary, Daniel Mulrihan, 1206 Liberty st., Joliet, Ill.
State Treasurer, Jas. Costello, Bloomington, Ill.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County President, Lawrence Hendy, 3146 Groveland av.
County Vice-President, W. J. Dougherty.
County Recording Secretary, F. J. Conroy, 3141 Thirty-first st.
County Financial Secretary, Jos. J. Lamb.
County Treasurer, M. E. Lynch.
County Sergeant-at-Arms, Jas. Finnegan.
The County Board meets the second Sunday of each month at 3 p. m. at Madison hall.

DIVISION OFFICERS.

Div. No. 1—M. J. Sullivan, Room 306, 120 Monroe st.; P. J. Hickey, V.P.; Michael Tuomy, Rec. Sec., 1148 Lake st.; Jas. Hoy, Fin. Sec., 1148 Lake st.; Jas. Hoy, Treas. Meet in Father Matthew hall, 1148 Lake st., on the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m.

Div. No. 2—P. Murphy, Pres., Grand Crossing; M. Harmon, V. P.; E. F. Brennan, Rec. Sec., Grand Crossing; J. Burrows, Fin. Sec., 8344 Stewart avenue. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. at Grand Crossing.

Div. No. 3—J. Quinlisk, Pres., 9448 South street; Michael Cunningham, V. P., John Lavelle, Rec. Sec., 624 Fifty-second court; Jeremiah Wilson, Fin. Sec., 9448 South street; Michael Cunningham, Treas. Meet at our North av. and Halsted st. hall, 1st Sunday each month at 2:30 p. m.

Div. 4—Michael Blake, Pres., 708 31st st.; Peter Hedigan, V. P., 3120 Morgan st.; James McGuire, Rec. Sec., 3120 Morgan st.; Patrick Dillon, Fin. Sec., 3120 Union av.; Daniel Collins, Fin. Sec., 3120 Union av.; Daniel Collins, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday at 2:30 p. m., our Canalport hall, 1st Sunday each month at 2:30 p. m.

Div. No. 5—P. Brennan, Pres., 3141 Harrison st.; James Brennan, V. P., 3141 Harrison st.; Jas. Boland, Rec. Sec., 3141 Harrison st.; Patrick Callinane, F. Sec., 3141 Harrison st.; Patrick Callinane, Treas. Meet in Hermes's hall, cor. Harrison and Halsted sts. 1st Friday of each month at 8 p. m.

Div. 6—P. G. Maguire, Pres., 4467 Princeton av.; P. G. Butler, V.P.; H. B. Ryan, Rec. Sec., 4467 Princeton av.; James P. Ryan, Fin. Sec.; Martin Fanning, Treas. Meet at Ryan's hall, 4467 Princeton av., 1st Sunday each month at 2:30 p. m.

Div. 7—Thomas Cunningham, Pres., 338 W. Van Buren st.; Michael Cunningham, V. P., 338 W. Van Buren st.; Thomas Conroy, Rec. Sec., 338 W. Van Buren st.; James E. O'Brien, Fin. Sec., 338 W. Van Buren st.; Thomas Conroy, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at 8 p. m.

Div. 8—P. J. Sullivan, Pres., 117 E. Erie st.; P. J. Monahan, V.P., Thomas H. Donohoe, 615, 112 Dearborn st., Rec. Sec.; Thomas H. Donohoe, 615, 112 Dearborn st., Fin. Sec.; Thomas H. Donohoe, 615, 112 Dearborn st., Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

Div. 9—P. Cummings, Pres., 3358 South st.; Jas. Dunn, V. P., Thomas H. Donohoe, 615, 112 Dearborn st., Rec. Sec.; Thomas H. Donohoe, 615, 112 Dearborn st., Fin. Sec.; Thomas H. Donohoe, 615, 112 Dearborn st., Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

Div. 10—Patrick Ryan, Pres., 3238 W. Van Buren st.; Michael Ryan, V. P., 3238 W. Van Buren st.; Patrick Ryan, Rec. Sec., 3238 W. Van Buren st.; Patrick Ryan, Fin. Sec., 3238 W. Van Buren st.; Patrick Ryan, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.

Div. 11—Hugh J. Bradshaw, Pres., 217 Ontario st.; Thomas Ryan, V. P., 217 Ontario st.; Jas. Ryan, Rec. Sec., 217 Ontario st.; Jas. Ryan, Fin. Sec., 217 Ontario st.; Jas. Ryan, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.

Div. 12—P. J. Quinlan, Pres., 1117 E. Erie st.; Martin Mulhall, V. P., Terrence Dunn, Rec. Sec., 1117 E. Erie st.; Michael Brophy, Fin. Sec., 1117 E. Erie st.; Michael Duffy, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at 8 p. m.

Div. 13—Thomas Walsh, Pres., 1 Hoyne av.; Peter Meagher, Rec. Sec., 1 Hoyne av.; Thomas Walsh, Fin. Sec., 1 Hoyne av.; Thomas Walsh, Treas. Meets 4th Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Shark's hall, 3557 Archer av.

Div. 15—P. J. O'Brien, Pres., 10 East st.; Michael Hayes, V. P., 10 East st.; Jas. Cullen, Rec. Sec., 10 East st.; Horles, Fin. Sec., Martin Mulcahy, Treas. Meet 1st Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

Div. 16—Patrick Ryan, Pres., 3345 Dexter st.; Thirty-first and Wentworth av., Rec. Sec.; Thomas Ryan, Fin. Sec., 3345 Dexter st.; Patrick Kilcoyne, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts.

Div. 17—Joseph Hogan, Pres., 4926 Dwyer st.; James Daly, V.P., Jeremiah Sullivan, Rec. Sec., 5003 Thirty-seventh st.; J. O'Brien, Fin Sec.; Michael Healy, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Thursday each month in Quinn's hall, 3729 S. Halsted st.

Div. 18—Joseph Hogan, Pres., 4926 Dwyer st.; James Daly, V.P., Jeremiah Sullivan, Rec. Sec., 5003 Thirty-seventh st.; J. O'Brien, Fin Sec.; Michael Healy, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Thursday each month in Quinn's hall, 3729 S. Halsted st.

Div. 19—Thomas Heenan, Pres., 1005 Union st.; Jas. Boyle, V. P., 1005 Union st.; Jas. Boyle, Rec. Sec., 1005 Union st.; Ed Mullen, Fin. Sec., 1005 Union st.; Ed Mullen, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts.

Div. 20—Michael P. Holden, Pres., 939 Thirty-second st.; Jas. Boyle, V. P., 1005 Union st.; Jas. Boyle, Rec. Sec., 1005 Union st.; P. O'Donnell, Fin. Sec., Michael Cunningham, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts.

Div. 21—John T. Keating, Pres., 307 Jackson st., Hyde Park; Jas. Boyle, V. P., 1005 Union st.; Jas. Boyle, Rec. Sec., 1005 Union st.; Ed Mullen, Fin. Sec., 1005 Union st.; Ed Mullen, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts.

Div. 22—Thomas Ryan, Pres., 3345 Dexter st.; Thirty-first and Wentworth av., Rec. Sec., 3345 Dexter st.; Patrick Kilcoyne, Fin. Sec., 3345 Dexter st.; Patrick Kilcoyne, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts.

Div. 23—Thomas Ryan, Pres., 3345 Dexter st.; Thirty-first and Wentworth av., Rec. Sec., 3345 Dexter st.; Patrick Kilcoyne, Fin. Sec., 3345 Dexter st.; Patrick Kilcoyne, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts.

Div. 24—Michael Blake, Pres., 708 31st st.; Peter Hedigan, V. P., 3120 Morgan st.; James McGuire, Rec. Sec., 3120 Morgan st.; Patrick Dillon, Fin. Sec., 3120 Union av.; Daniel Collins, Fin. Sec., 3120 Union av.; Daniel Collins, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Sunday at 2:30 p. m., our Canalport hall, 1st Sunday each month at 2:30 p. m.

Div. 25—Thomas Heenan, Pres., 1005 Union st.; Jas. Boyle, V. P., 1005 Union st.; Jas. Boyle, Rec. Sec., 1005 Union st.; Ed Mullen, Fin. Sec., 1005 Union st.; Ed Mullen, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts.

Div. 26—John T. Keating, Pres., 307 Jackson st., Hyde Park; Jas. Boyle, V. P., 1005 Union st.; Jas. Boyle, Rec. Sec., 1005 Union st.; Ed Mullen, Fin. Sec., 1005 Union st.; Ed Mullen, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts.

Div. 27—John P. Dunleavy, Pres., 6330 Honore st.; E. Daly, V. P., Michael McGowan, Rec. Sec., 6136 Wallace st.; M. H. Roxy, Fin. Sec., 6136 Wallace st.; Michael McGowan, Treas. Meet 3d Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in St. Bernard hall, 69th st.

### KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

Pres., J. H. Carmody, 39 Vernon Park place; V. P., J. Kennedy, 39 Vernon Park place; Rec. Sec., P. J. Harding, 203 Illinois st.; Fin. Sec., M. J. Ryan; Treas., P. O'Brien; Chancellor Commander, John Fitzpatrick; Marshal, F. J. Ryan; Sergeant-at-Arms, P. Morris. Meet 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. in Temperance hall, corner Taylor and Miller sts.

FATHER MATHEW T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

Organized Feb. 8, 1865. P. J. Kennedy, President, 171 Wilmot st.; Michael Kenny, 1st V. P., William Hollen, 2d V. P.; J. Barry, Rec. Sec., 22 Pitmer st.; Ed Dempsey, Asst. Secretary; Michael Cunningham, Treas., 338 W. Van Buren st. Meet 1st and 3d Monday of each month, at 8 p. m.

ST. COLUMBKILL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

Edward Hayes, Pres., 1st sub., 2 Grovers; James O'Gibbins, 1st V. P.; D. McGinnis, 2nd V. P.; P. Kavanaugh, Rec. Sec., 600 W. Harrison st.; P. J. Kennedy, Asst. Rec. Sec.; M. Golden, Asst. Fin. Sec.; R. Shiels, Treas.; M. McLaughlin, Sergeant-at-Arms; Thomas Hilliard, Marshal. Board of Directors—Thomas Crook, Thomas Ilse, T. T. Harrigan, N. McCarthy and Joseph Cahill. Meet 1st and 3d Sundays in each month at 2 p. m. in school hall, Bonnet and W. Indiana sts.

### CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

HIGH COU. T OFFICERS.

John C. Gunther, H. C. R., Room 21, 69 Dearborn st.; C. Ritchot, H. V. C. R., Montreal, Can.; Thomas H. Casson, H. S., Room 22, 69 Dearborn st.; Henry Goodridge, H. T., 199 Randolph st.; Dr. T. . O'Malley, H. M. E., 169 Halsted st.

SUBORDINATE COURT OFFICERS.

Holy Family No. 1—Michael Heaney, C. R., 3 Elbridge st.; J. Walker, V. C. R., Room 120, 99 Taylor st.; George B. Bracken, Fin. Sec.; James Kennedy, Treas.; Joe Gee, Organist. Med Fa Fee 1st Wednesday at 8 p. m., and 3d Sunday at 4 p. m. in Sodality Hall, May and 11th sts.

Columbia No 2—Thomas Crosat, C. R., 97 Market st.; Martin Dowling, Rec. Sec., 153 N. May st.; J. E Kelley, Fin Sec., P. J Sheehy, Treas. Dr. P. O'Shea, Med. Ex. Meet 1st Wednesday at 8 p. m., and 3d Sunday at 3 p. m. in Kinsella's hall, 52 W Indiana st.

Sacred Heart No 3—Hugh P. Moran, C. R., 203 Thirtieth st.; John Fitzgerald, Rec. Sec., 27 West Huron st.; Michael J. Meiarty, Fin. Sec.; Patrick Tressy, Treas.; Dr. William Sing, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays at Campbell's hall.

St John No 6—Stephen Drake, C. R., 1321 Wentworth av.; James Jourdan, Rec. Sec., 442 Dearborn st.; Dennis McGrath, Fin Sec.; Martin Keaney, Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med. Ex. Meet 1st Sunday and 3rd Monday at Ryan's in Prosperity Hall, Eighteenth and State sts.

Juliana No 7—B. Quinlan, C. R., 317 State st.; H. Hewson, Rec. Sec., 85 Fifth av.; P. J. Lee, Fin Sec.; H. Cowry, Treas. Dr. J. McDonnell, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays in Arlington Hall, Indiana av and Thirty-first st.

St Joseph No 8—George H McMann, C. R., 1 Hoyne av.; P. J. Cody, Rec. Sec., 1 Hoyne av.; C. Arthington place; John J Lawler, Fin Sec.; James Lawler, Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 2d Sunday at 2:30 p. m. and 4th Sunday at 3 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Mary of Nazareth No 9—Thomas Cullen, C. R., 3230 Dorkstown st.; W. G Brennan, Rec. Sec., 3230 Dorkstown st.; Thomas Cullen, Fin. Sec., 3230 White. Treas. Dr J P Smyth, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday at 3 p. m. in the same, and 3d in Nativity No 11—Matthew Lamb, C. R., 3330 Thirty-first st.; Thomas Cullen, Rec. Sec., 3230 Charles F Holbrook, Fin Sec. Wm L O'Brien, Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday and 3rd Tuesday in Quayle's Hall, 3743 S Halsted st.

St Patrick's No 15—John Davy, C. R., 1503 S. Union st.; Thomas Guernsey, Rec. Sec., 1503 Winchester a. Frank P O'Donnell, Fin Sec., 1503 Union av.; Dr. C Hogan, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays in Fitzgerald's Hall, corner Halsted and Archer avs.

Marquette No 15—John C Curtis, C. R., 464 Hudson av.; Thomas Cullen, Rec. Sec., 3230 Huron st.; J. O'Halloran, Fin Sec., Lyons, Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday and last Friday at 8:30 W Indiana st.

Mary Immaculate No 16—Joseph Gallagher, C. R., 3117 Archer av.; Thomas Gallagher, Rec. Sec., 3117 Archer av.; Thomas Gallagher, Fin. Sec., 3117 Archer av.; Thomas Gallagher, Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p. m. at 3475 Woodlawn av.

Our Lady of Mercy No 17—Terrence Fleet, C.R., 106 W Erie st.; P. J. Cody, Rec. Sec., 1 Hoyne av.; John Fitzpatrick, Fin. Sec., 106 W Erie st.; Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday in basement of St Antonio's church, Wabash av and Erie st.

St Patrick's No 21—C. R. Andrew McCarthy, 1 Hoyne av.; Thomas Ryan, Rec. Sec., 1 Hoyne av.; Thomas Ryan, Fin. Sec., 1 Hoyne av.; Thomas Ryan, Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday at 3 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Patrick's No 22—C. R. Ed N Asbenden, 84 E Water st.; R.S., Edw W Nye, 37 Rockwell st.; Fin. Sec., Edw W Nye, 37 Rockwell st.; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 2d and 4th Sunday, at North and Western avs. 400 Division st.

St Rose No 23—C. R. Wm Kiely, 39 Mohawk st.; R. S., Wm Kiely, 39 Mohawk st.; Fin. Sec., Wm Kiely, 39 Mohawk st.; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday at 3 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Joseph No 24—C. R. Pierre Plante, 247 Larrabee st.; R.S., W. C. Dore, 46 Hallsted st.; Fin. Sec., W. C. Dore, 46 Hallsted st.; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday at 3 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Joseph No 25—C. R. Joseph Koelzer, 169 Third place. R.S. Joseph Koelzer, 169 Third place; Fin. Sec., Joseph Koelzer, 169 Third place; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday at 3 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Patrick's No 27—C. R. James Murphy, 38 N. Jefferson st.; R. S., Jas. Murphy, 38 N. Jefferson st.; Fin. Sec., Wm Turner, Meet 2nd and 4th Sunday at 3 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Ambrose No 28—C. R. Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; R. S., Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; Fin. Sec., Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Ambrose No 29—C. R. Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; R. S., Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; Fin. Sec., Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays at 166 Ambrose st.

St Patrick's No 30—C. R. Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; R. S., Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; Fin. Sec., Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Martin's No 34—C. R. Jas. Quinn, 353 W. Erie st.; R. S., Jas. Quinn, 353 W. Erie st.; Fin. Sec., Jas. Quinn, 353 W. Erie st.; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Joseph No 36—C. R. J. Fitzgerald, 1 Hoyne av.; R. S., J. Fitzgerald, 1 Hoyne av.; Fin. Sec., J. Fitzgerald, 1 Hoyne av.; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Joseph No 37—C. R. Joseph Koelzer, 169 Third place. R.S. Joseph Koelzer, 169 Third place; Fin. Sec., Joseph Koelzer, 169 Third place; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday at 3 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Ignatius No 38—C. R. J. D Tighe, 423 S. Morgan st.; R. S., J. D Tighe, 423 S. Morgan st.; Fin. Sec., Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 466 W Taylor st.

Western Reserve No 39—C. R. Luke Cassidy, 1 Hoyne av.; R. S., Luke Cassidy, 1 Hoyne av.; Fin. Sec., Michael Muldoon, Treas. John J. Byrne. Meet 2nd Sunday and 4th Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Ryan's hall, 3743 S. Halsted st.

St. Nicholas No 39—R. John Schaefer, 2300 S. Halsted st.; R. S., Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; Fin. Sec., Jas. Sandbrook, 1 Hoyne av.; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays in basement of St Antonio's church, Wabash av and Erie st.

St Patrick's No 40—C. R. Andrew McCarthy, 1 Hoyne av.; R. S., Thomas Ryan, 1 Hoyne av.; Fin. Sec., Thomas Ryan, 1 Hoyne av.; Treas. Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday at 3 p. m. in Father Mathew hall, Max and Eleventh sts.

St Thomas No 15—Thomas Minihill, C. R., 1 Hoyne av.; P. J. Cody, Rec. Sec., 1 Hoyne av.; John Fitzpatrick, Fin. Sec., 106 W Erie st.; Dr. Dan. H. Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Sunday and 3rd Monday at 8 p. m. in St Antonio's church, Wabash av and Erie st.

## Entirely New Watch Offer FOR "CITIZEN" SUBSCRIBERS.

We have decided to revise our Watch Offers in such a way that each subscriber may find a watch to suit his or her taste and purse. Every watch of the Waltham and Elgin factories is not confined to this country. It is considered a great thing abroad to own one of these wonderful watches. In our offers we select the best examples of these watches for the money asked. The arrangement under which the watches are purchased is entirely in the interest of our subscribers. There is no retailer's profit, middlemen's profit added, and no jobber's profit, no profit added because of the capital invested or because of the risk of bad debts; no profit to cover cost of heavy rentals, of salaries and expenses of travelling men—none of those costly incidentals which always come out of the last purchaser is in it at all. In this arrangement you purchase practically direct from the factory's agent. When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if, at the end of three days, he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. No WATCHES WILL BE SENT C.O.D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers will not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

NO. 100—WALTHAM OR ELGIN WATCH. PRICE $6.75.

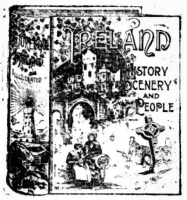
No. 100—A man's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, with stem wind and stem set, open face, plain case, screw back and bezel; the crystal is made of heavy plate glass so as to withstand any strain. We will send this watch to subscribers by registered mail for.....$6.75

NO. 101—ELGIN OR WALTHAM BARGAIN. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE $6.50.

Sometimes it is desirable for all people to study economy in making purchases in preference to other considerations. In order to accommodate such we have procured a new style of case, in which are put a high-class Waltham or Elgin movement. By this combination no one may secure a watch equal to the best in reliability, styles and durability as those of the highest price, and as precise and accurate as any piece of human mechanism in the measurement of time. We save our readers money, in the first instance, by buying for the cash, and in the second by handling it without reference to profit. The case with which this watch is furnished is made of stiffened silver. In other words, in order to give strength sufficient to make the case durable without making the metal thick and heavy, we have stiffened the back of a nickel plate, introduced in such a manner as to be entirely hidden, and, were it not explained, the purchaser would not be able to tell it from a heavy solid silver case. This watch does not become in hunting-case—open face only, with a heavy beveled plate-glass crystal, strong, durable and beautiful. The dial is marked in either Roman or Arabic characters. In order to secure the possibility of the hands catching, the dial upon which the second hand is mounted is sunk below the level of the surrounding face. This is emphatically a watch for the times, and costs such a trifle that any one can afford to buy it, simply with a view to carrying it for a few years until the times become prosperity, when the movement may be changed into a gold fil

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

# IRELAND




ITS HISTORY, SCENERY, PEOPLE
Its Ancient Myths and Folk Lore
ITS ANCIENT ABBEYS, TOWERS, CASTLES
and other Romantic and Attractive Features
BY MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL

PREMIUM OFFERED

To CITIZEN Subscribers Who Pay In Advance and All Arrears, and Who Send in Two Additional Subscriptions.

DELANEY & MURPHY,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

10 & 12 Wabash Av,

CHICAGO

Kentucky Whisky Sold in Bond. Spanish and American Altar Wines Specialty.

CLEAR COAL & MINING CO.

Will give a Sleigh or a pair of Skates to any boy or girl who will sell 10 tons of Coal at the following prices delivered:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Large Egg | $6.25 | Indiana Block | $5.50 |
| Small Egg | $6.50 | Briar Hill Lump | $5.00 |
| Chestnut | $6.50 | Briar Hill Nut | $4.50 |
| Illinois Lump | $2.50 | | |

All boys and girls wishing to get a pair of skates or a sleigh call at the office and get contracts.

CLEAR COAL & MINING CO.,

Room 66, 159 LaSalle St. PHONE MAIN 3352.

GORE'S FIREPROOF HOTEL.

This splendid hotel, newly furnished, and equipped throughout in first-class style, is conducted on the European plan, and is worthy the attention of all visitors to the city, being centrally located on South Clark-st., near VanBuren, which is the heart of the business district. The rooms are commodious, well appointed, and can be obtained at a reasonable charge. The Restaurant is first-class in every respect, and is one of the most extensively patronized in the city.

P. H. HEFFRON, MANAGER. FRANK SAYER OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR.

2 POPULAR MAGAZINES FOR THE HOME.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY

Contains each Month: Original Water Color Frontispiece; 128 Quarto Pages of Reading Matter; 100 New and High-class Illustrations; More Literary Matter and Illustrations than any other Magazine in America. 25 cts.; $2 a Year.

SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

"THE CITIZEN" Newspaper Co.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY and THE CITIZEN, both for one year for $4.50.

FRANK LESLIE'S PLEASANT HOURS (for Boys and Girls) and THE CITIZEN, both for one year for $2.50.

Undoubtedly the Best Club Offers

☞ Send to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, N.Y.
☆ For New Illustrated Premium List, Free.

COOKE BREWING CO.,

27th St. and Cottage Grove Av.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF "COOKE'S IMPERIAL BEER"

This Beer was awarded the GOLD MEDAL, together with seven of the HIGHEST AWARDS, which the Cooke Brg. Co. received at World's Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago, Illinois, A. D. 1893. The Medals and Awards were received on the strength of the Chemical Analysis made by the U. S. Government Chemist, which is a guarantee to the public of its purity and healthful qualities.

JAMES MAHER,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

79 Clark Street,

ROOM 14. CHICAGO.

JOSEPH SCHLITZ

Brewing Company,

MILWAUKEE.

Represented by

Edward G. Uihlein,

Corner Erie and Union Sts. Chicago.

5 DAYS

7 Hours, 23 Minutes.

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

BY THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

The New Twin-Screw Steamships,

"LUCANIA" "CAMPANIA"

620 ft. Long. 12,950 Tons. 30,000 H.-P.

Sailing the Largest, Fastest and Most Magnificent in the World.

"Umbria" "Etruria" "Aurania" "Servia"

520 ft. Long. 8500 Tons. 11,500 Horse-power.

and other Fleeting Palaces, comprising an incomparable fleet of First-Class Passenger Steamers.

TWO AND THREE SAILINGS A WEEK.

ALL SAILING AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

SEND FOR YOUR FRIENDS

☞ This line is the best, has been established Over 24 Years and has Never Lost a Passenger.

Excursion Tickets and Steerage accommodations at Reduced Rates.

FREE USE OF BERTHING and TENDER for all Steerage passengers.

F. C. WHITING, Sup. S. W. Ag., Clark and Randolph St., Chicago.

CRAMER & SONS, 504 N. Nelson St., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

THE ONLY TRANSATLANTIC LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

New York — Southampton — London

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

The shortest and most convenient route to London. No Transfer by Tender.—No Extra Charge. Direct Steamers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and expense of transfer by tender.

Philadelphia — Queenstown — Liverpool

EVERY SATURDAY.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, German and Scandinavian Ports.

Drafts on principal Britain and Ireland for sale.

Local Agents in all the principal towns in the United States.

Profile on application.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,

32 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, West. Gen. Pass. Ag't.

NO CURE. NO PAY.

DR. KEAN,

THE EMINENT SPECIAL PHYSICIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

157 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Business Directory.

Furniture.

SMYTH, JOHN M.
Dealer in Household Goods, Pianos and Organs, 150 to 166 West Madison Street, Near Halsted.

Coal and Wood.

O'DONNELL, BRO'S.
Dealers in All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal, Coke and Wood, of the best Qualities. Hickory Wood, sawed stove lengths, $5. per cord delivered. Office and Yard 303 West Taylor street, between Halsted-st and Blue Island avenue.

JOHN SEXTON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND COFFEES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

20 & 22 STATE ST.

Families supplied with Choice Groceries at Wholesale Prices. Goods Delivered to all parts of the city.

TELEPHONE 2638.

P. B. FLANAGAN, ATTORNEY, 1004 ASHLAND BLOCK.


STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF Cook.—ss. In the Probate Court of Cook County. Edward J. Morrissey, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Peter Joyce, deceased, vs. Nora Joyce, Michael Joyce, Charles Joyce, Patrick Joyce, Edward Joyce, Thomas Joyce, Mary Joyce and the Live Stock Building and Loan Association. Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

Public Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a certain decretal order made and entered of record by said court in the above entitled cause on the 23d day of December A. D. 1895, the undersigned Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Peter Joyce, deceased, will on the 31st day of January A. D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the judicial salesroom of the Chicago Real Estate Board, No. 57 Dearborn-st., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, offer for sale and sell at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest which the said Peter Joyce, deceased, had at the time of his death in and to the following described real estate to-wit: Lot Thirty-three (33), in Block One (1) in the Subdivision of the North Three Quarters (N. ¾) of the North Half (N. ½) of the North East Quarter (N. E. ¼) of the South East Quarter (S. E. ¼) of Section Eight (8) Township Thirty-eight (38) North, Range Fourteen (14), East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County and State of Illinois. Said sale will be made subject to the dower interest and homestead right of Nora Joyce, widow of Peter Joyce, deceased, and subject also to a certain mortgage of the Live Stock Building and Loan Association, dated October 27, 1893, and recorded on the 2d day of November A. D. 1893 in Book 4242 of Records on page 447, securing a note of Nine Hundred Dollars bearing even date. No deed or deeds will be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers until such sale has been reported to and been approved by said Probate Court of Cook County.

Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1895.

EDWARD J. MORRISSEY,
Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Peter Joyce, deceased.
P. B. Flanagan, Attorney.

DAVID SULLIVAN, ATTORNEY, 87 WASHINGTON-ST.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF Cook.—ss. In the Probate Court of Cook County. Edward B. Healy, Administrator of the Estate of Richard McGraw, deceased, vs. Katie McGraw and John McGraw alias Andrew McGrath, Richard W. McGraw alias Richard W. McGrath, James McGraw and Edward McGraw, minors, William S. Young, Guardian of the Estates of John McGrath and Richard W. McGrath, minors, James J. Hoch, Trustee, and Emma Charlotta Liesegang, legal holder and owner of Note and Trust Deed. Sale of real estate to pay debts.

Public Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered by the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, in the above entitled cause, on the 30th day of December, 1895, on the petition of said Administrator for leave to sell the real estate of said decedent, to pay the debts of said estate, I, Edward B. Healy, Administrator of said Estate, will on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896, at the hour of Eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Judicial Salesroom of the Chicago Real Estate Board, No. 57 Dearborn street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, sell at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right, title, interest and estate which the said Richard McGraw, deceased, had at the time of his death in and to the following described real estate situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: The undivided one-half (und. ½) of Lot Three (3) in Block Three (3) in Brown's Addition to Chicago. Said real estate will be sold for cash, but subject to a Trust deed dated July 14, 1892, given by said Richard McGraw and Katie McGraw, his wife, to James J. Hoch, Trustee, to secure their note for the sum of $400 of even date with said Trust deed, payable to the order of Charlotta Liesegang, three years after date thereof with interest at 7 per cent per annum, which said note was by said Charlotta Liesegang duly assigned to Emma Brinkworth. Said real estate will be sold free, clear and discharged of the Homestead rights therein of Katie McGraw, widow of said decedent, but subject to the dower rights therein of said widow. No deed or deeds will be delivered to purchaser until the report of sale has been approved by said Probate Court.

Dated Chicago, December 28, 1895.

EDWARD B. HEALY,
Administrator.

David Sullivan, Attorney for Administrator.


McAVOY

BREWING COMPANY

2349 South Park Avenue.

PURE LAGER BEER. FINE BOTTLED EXPORT.

AUSTIN J. DOYLE, President.
ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Vice-President.
H. T. BELLAMY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Telephone South 257.

P. H. Heffron
RICHELIEU WINE CO.
(INCORPORATED)
WHITEHALL
IMPORTED WINES & LIQUORS
25 VAN BUREN ST. Chicago, Ill.

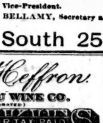
7th Regt. Band, I. N. G.

John F. Forrest, Chief Musician.

MUSIC FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

OFFICE, 151 RANDOLPH STREET,

Next to Hooley's Theatre, CHICAGO.



CALL AND PAY A DEPOSIT and secure a ticket before the rates advance. We are the only agents that meet passengers at the depot and send them home free of charge. We allow 4 per cent interest on money deposited with us; same may be drawn at any time without notice. Call and inspect our safety-deposit vaults. Boxes $4 per year. The only vault open evenings.

GRAHAM & SONS,

Insurers, Steamship and Insurance Agents

124 WEST MADISON STREET,

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

KEELEY

Brewing Co.

MALTSTERS

AND

Lager Beer Brewers,

TWENTY EIGHTH ST. & COTTAGE GROVE AV.

CHICAGO ILL.

TELEPHONE MAIN 4383.

PABST MILWAUKEE BEER

MILWAUKEE BEER IS FAMOUS PABST HAS MADE IT SO ASK FOR PABST

CHICAGO MAIN OFFICE

CORNER INDIANA and DES PLAINES STREETS.

RICHARD DEUTSCH, Manager.

Sold Everywhere. Try It.

WHEN GOING TO EUROPE,
Or Sending for Your Friends,
BE SURE TO SECURE PASSAGE BY ONE OF THE
MAGNIFICENT MAIL STEAMERS
OF THE FAMOUS
White Star Line
The most Successful and Popular of all Ocean Lines.

The Steamers of this Line are all built in Ireland.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAJESTIC | TEUTONIC | |
| 582 Feet. 10,000 Tons. | 10,000 Tons. 582 Feet. | |
| 7 Days, 18 hours. 6 min. | 6 days, 18 hours. 21 min. | |
| BRITANNIC. | GERMANIC | |
| 7 days 6 hours 52 min. | 6 days, 22 hours | |

ADRIATIC.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN TO LAND AND EMBARK PASSENGERS AND MAILS.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, Scandinavian and Continental ports.

Passengers are also booked to principal points in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Company's Drafts payable on demand everywhere in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and other European countries, for sums of lowest rates.

For rates of passage and further information apply to the White Star Line agent at your town, or to the Company's Office.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G'l Ag't, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
B. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
244 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
UNDER GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

CONRAD SEIPP

Brewing Company,

FOOT OF 27th STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephone 8350.

BREWERS and BOTTLERS of the CELEBRATED SALVATOR BEER.

PILSENER BEER.